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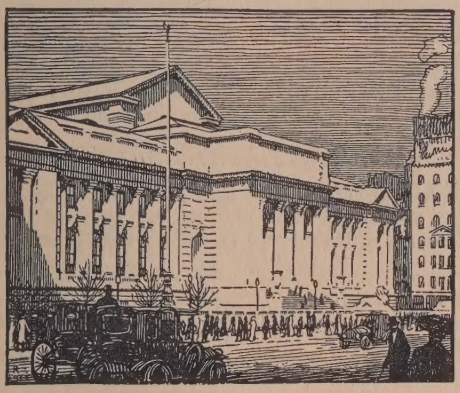

OCTOBER 1949

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VOLUME 53 OCTOBER 1949 NUMBER 10

Edgar Allan Poe

An Exhibition on the Centenary of his Death October 7, 1849
A Catalogue of the First Editions, Manuscripts, Autograph Letters from the Berg Collection

By JOHN D. GORDAN

I

1809–1849

THE place of Edgar Allan Poe in American literature is firmly established. No other writer of his time and his quality was more versatile. He was an accomplished editor; an able critic; a poet some of whose poems are universally accepted as masterpieces; and a short story writer of the first order. The South has produced no one to challenge his pre-eminence. With a few others he stands at the head of our nineteenth-century literature and our literature of any century.

His popularity, as distinguished from his position among critics, has probably remained steadier than that of any other American man of letters. "To Helen" and "The Raven," "The Gold Bug" and "The Cask of Amontillado," to name a few examples, have never suffered the eclipse that darkened some of the masterpieces of his equals. The tragic story of his life — of his changes of fortune, of the death of his young wife, of his struggle against his own weaknesses — has universal appeal. Only recently has a serious effort been made to root the falsehoods out of the record.

Twice during his life Poe lived and labored for fame and for the barest sustenance in New York City. Here his wife died. It is appropriate, therefore, that his death should be commemorated at The New York Public Library by an exhibition of first editions of his books, some manuscripts, and autograph

letters, arranged chronologically so as to give a broad view of his life and accomplishment. The material on exhibition has been drawn from the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection, which is fortunate in embracing the outstanding Poe collections of Mr. Owen D. Young and the late W. T. H. Howe.

As compiler of the catalogue I wish to express my grateful thanks to Miss Adelaide Smith and Miss Marion Schloss of the staff of the Berg Collection for the invaluable help they have given me in preparing the exhibition.[1]

II

The Exhibition

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to William Poe, dated Richmond, August 20, 1835.

In this letter Poe identified himself for a newly found second cousin in Georgia. Unconsciously he did more than outline the principal facts of his first twenty-six years — his ancestry, the death of his parents, his life with the Allans, his appointment to West Point, his disappointed expectations, his connection with the *Southern Literary Messenger*, his devotion to his aunt Mrs. Clemm. By romanticizing his origins, concealing his parents' profession and estrangement, and misrepresenting his relationship with Mr. Allan, he indicated the unstable side of his character.

David Poe, the grandfather whom the poet here called "General," had been born in Ireland and later became a maker of spinning wheels and clock reels in Baltimore. In the Revolution he acted as Assistant Deputy-Quartermaster-General at Baltimore with the rank of Major. The poet told his cousin little more than his parents' names. David Poe, his father, went on the stage in 1803 at the age of nineteen and in 1806 married Elizabeth Arnold, an actress, who came of an English theatrical family and was the young widow of an actor named Charles Hopkins.

Theatrical criticism of David and Elizabeth Poe. In the Emerald, no. 37, January 10, 1807.

Though Poe's mother and father played in many of the larger cities of the North and South, they are especially identified with Boston and the Federal Street Theatre. Neither achieved any great stage reputation. According to the criticism in the *Emerald*, a Boston weekly, David Poe was considered barely competent. Mrs. Poe, possibly because of her charm and good looks, received better notices. The young couple somehow managed to make a living in a calling that had yet to become respectable. It was doubtless the social stigma attached to the stage that kept the poet silent about his parents' careers in the letter he wrote his cousin William.

Some three weeks after this notice appeared, Elizabeth Poe's first child, William Henry Leonard, was born in Boston.

Hugh Kelly. False Delicacy. A Comedy. Boston: Printed by Russell and Cutler, 1809.

The birth of a second child, Edgar, in Boston, on January 19, 1809, made the young actors' responsibilities heavier. The general precariousness of earning a living in the theatre was heightened by David Poe's weakness for drink, to which he is supposed to have succumbed. Mrs. Poe's last appearance in Boston was in May, 1809, in the role of Miss Marchmont in Hugh Kelly's *False Delicacy*. This copy of the comedy is open to the "Dramatis Personae" which lists Mrs. Poe in that role.

The Poes went to the Park Theatre in New York for the 1809–10 season. David Poe now disappears from the record at twenty-six. The elder boy had been living with "General" Poe for over two years, but Mrs. Poe's burden was increased by the birth of a daughter, Rosalie, in Norfolk, possibly in December, 1810.

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[1] All quotations from *The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe*, copyright 1948, by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, are used here by kind permission of the copyright holders.

Abandoned, ill, Elizabeth Poe struggled to earn a living for herself and her two younger children in Southern theatres. Her health broke under the strain, and she died penniless in Richmond in December, 1811. She, too, was probably twenty-six.

In the letter to William Poe, by declaring that his mother died "a few weeks before" his father, as if the family had retained its integrity, the poet twists the pathetic story of his mother's last days — perhaps because insinuations about Rosalie's birth may have been made to him.

Edgar, not quite three, was given a foster home by the John Allans, and Rosalie, about a year old, by the William Mackenzies, both well-to-do merchant families of Richmond.

Enactments by the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, for Constituting, Governing and Conducting that Institution. Charlottesville, Virginia: Printed by C. P. M'Kennie, 1825.

To his prosperous new home Poe carried with him the temperament inherited from his artistic and bohemian parents. The boy's relation with the childless Allans was ambiguous since he was never legally adopted. For years, however, he seems to have considered himself, and to have been generally considered, Allan's heir. He was given a warm affection by his foster mother and advantages by his foster father. In 1815 he was taken by the Allans to England, where he was sent to private schools and stored up impressions that later influenced his writing.

Returning home in 1820, Mr. Allan continued the boy's education at good Richmond schools. Socially Poe seems to have suffered from being the orphan of itinerant players. He fell in love for the first time with Sarah Elmira Royster, whose family did not approve. His relation with the Allans was becoming uncomfortable, perhaps because of Mr. Allan's infidelities.

His difficulties with his foster father became serious during his only session at the University of Virginia in 1826. Poe was not given enough money for necessary expenses and attempted, disastrously, to increase his funds by gambling. That gambling and other dissipations were common at the young university is clear from the *Enactments* shown here. At the end of ten months' residence Poe left behind debts which are supposed to have amounted to some $2,500 and carried away an acquaintance with the power of alcohol. As might have been expected, Mr. Allan refused to send him back.

Edgar Allan Poe. Tamerlane and Other Poems. By a Bostonian. Boston: Calvin F. S. Thomas, Printer, 1827.

After Poe's return home from the University, Mr. Allan seems to have been so unsympathetic that he would not even help him find a job. The Roysters, presumably with Allan's support, were discouraging his love affair with Elmira. After three months Poe's relationship with his foster father reached an open break, and he left for Boston. Relations were never really re-established.

The demoralizing effect of the social pattern and aspirations which the Allans had imposed on the bohemian legacy from his parents is voiced in his cry of disappointment to William Poe in the 1835 letter: "Mr. A...left me nothing. ...I have accordingly been thrown entirely upon my own resources. Brought up to no profession, and educated in the expectation of an immense fortune (Mr. A having been worth $750,000) the blow has been a heavy one, and I had nearly succumbed to its influence, and yielded to despair."

After two precarious months in Boston, during which he may have tried to get a start as an actor, Poe enlisted on May 26, 1827, in the United States Army as Private Edgar A. Perry. His battery was transferred to Charleston in November.

Sometime before August, 1827, he brought out his first book, *Tamerlane,* as by "a Bostonian." It is known that he sent out at least two copies for reviews that did not materialize. The poems reflect the romanticism of Byron and Thomas Moore. Poe tinkered with the title poem all his life, publishing it over the years in four different versions.

Edgar Allan Poe. Tamerlane and Other Poems. By a Bostonian. Boston: Calvin F. S. Thomas, Printer, 1827.

Nothing is known of the arrangements for publication made between Poe and Calvin Thomas, an inexperienced job printer of nineteen. Estimates of the number of copies printed have been as low as forty and as high as two hundred. As Thomas had no means of marketing the book even if there had been a demand, it quickly dropped out of sight. In 1860 one copy was known

to exist. Diligent search has now brought the number up to eleven, of which two are in this exhibition, one with and one without wrappers.

Because of its authorship and rarity, *Tamerlane* has long been coveted by collectors, and the discovery of a copy is news. The story of the copy in wrappers, the fifth to be discovered, is one of the fables of book collecting. Mrs. Ada S. Dodd, an impoverished and elderly woman in Worcester, Massachusetts, read an article by Vincent Starrett in the *Saturday Evening Post* for June 27, 1925, entitled "Have You a Tamerlane in Your Attic?" She remembered that she had a copy, left her by an aunt, who had been given it as a child in 1834. Unable to reach Mr. Starrett, she got in touch with the Boston bookseller Charles Eliot Goodspeed. Goodspeed sold the book on commission to Mr. Owen D. Young for a sum that gave Mrs. Dodd security for the rest of her life. This copy passed into the Berg Collection in 1941 by joint gift to The New York Public Library of Dr. Berg and Mr. Young.

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Carey, dated Baltimore, July 28, 1829.

Though Poe was promoted on January 1, 1829, to sergeant major, the highest army non-commissioned grade, he was already making efforts to obtain a discharge. He had approached John Allan for aid in December, 1828, and with his help, which was given in the softened mood following upon Mrs. Allan's death at the end of February, 1829, he procured a substitute to serve out the rest of his enlistment and was discharged on April 15th. Perhaps his success in the army decided him to apply, again with Allan's aid, for an appointment to West Point. To press his application and make the acquaintance of his Poe relatives, he visited Washington and Baltimore.

Poe was also determined to bring out a second volume of poetry, to contain a revised selection from *Tamerlane* and some new poems. His manuscript he submitted to Carey, Lea, and Carey, one of the many offshoots of the original firm of Mathew Carey in Philadelphia, toward the end of May, 1829. Simultaneously he asked Mr. Allan for a subsidy of $100 in case the Philadelphia publishers refused to publish at their own risk. He declared himself "irrecoverably a poet."

As the letter here indicates, he had no success with Mr. Allan or Carey, Lea, and Carey. He asked for the return of his manuscript, "having made a better disposition of my poems, than I had any right to expect (inducing me to decline publication on my own account)."

Edgar Allan Poe. Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems. Baltimore: Hatch & Dunning, 1829.

The "better disposition" of his poems Poe had worked out with a Baltimore firm, Hatch and Dunning — "they printing it and giving me 250 copies of the book," he wrote Mr. Allan on November 18, 1829. *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems* appeared the next month, with the poet's name on the title page. The collection contained a reworked version of "Tamerlane" and five short poems from his first book, "Al Aaraaf" and half a dozen new "minor poems." Poe never attempted another poem the length of "Al Aaraaf."

This copy of *Al Aaraaf* belonged to a literary rival of Poe's, John Hill Hewitt (1801–1890). Tradition in the Hewitt family, from whom the volume came, maintained that Poe presented the book and wrote Hewitt's name therein. But Hewitt's signature strongly resembles the inscription on the title page shown here. Hewitt, furthermore, published in *Minerva*, the Baltimore weekly he edited, a scathing review in which he characterized the meter of "Al Aaraaf" as a "pile of brick bats."

Edgar Allan Poe. Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems. Baltimore: Hatch & Dunning, 1829.

During his stay in Baltimore in 1829, Poe met many relations who by their kindness seem to have supplied the family affection which he had long missed at the Allans'. His father's sister Maria, Mrs. William Clemm, and her daughter, Virginia, then seven years old, were to play a paramount part in his life, and so, to a lesser extent, was another first cousin, Elizabeth Herring, a girl of fourteen. Of Elizabeth, Poe became sentimentally fond, and to her he presented this inscribed copy of *Al Aaraaf*.

The attachment — in which family feeling and love seem to blend as they later did in his marriage with Virginia Clemm — continued for some time against the opposition of Mr. Herring, a prosperous lumber dealer. This opposition and Elizabeth's marriage in 1834 may explain Poe's

bitter reference to his uncle-in-law as "a man of unprincipled character" in the letter to William Poe in this exhibition.

Elizabeth's husband died within a year, and she married a second time. Her friendship with her cousins Edgar and Virginia outlasted their lives. She visited both of them during their last illnesses and was one of the few who attended the poet's funeral. Ironically, it was the "unprincipled" Mr. Herring who had to make arrangements for Poe's final hospitalization.

This copy of *Al Aaraaf* Elizabeth lent to Poe so that he could make corrections for the 1845 edition of his poems. The volume bears the compositors' marks for that edition and a few alterations in Poe's hand.

John Neal. Unpublished Poetry. In the Yankee; and Boston Literary Gazette, New Series, vol. II, no. 6, December, 1829.

In an attempt to draw friendly notice to his poetry Poe seems to have opened a correspondence with John Neal (1793–1876), the novelist, poet, and journalist who was then editing the *Yankee* in Portland, Maine. Neal referred in the September, 1829, issue to some verses — "Fairyland" — sent him by "E. A. P. of Baltimore" as "rather exquisite nonsense." The dictum must have both irritated and pleased Poe: he blasted Neal in the letter in this exhibition, to Carey, Lea, and Carey, as one "who now & then hitting, thro' sheer impudence upon a correct judgment in matters of authorship, is most unenviably ridiculous whenever he touches the fine arts."

Yet the offense was not too great for the poet to send Neal *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems,* in an advance copy or manuscript, with an appealing letter which the editor reproduced in part with quotations from the poems in the December, 1829, *Yankee,* shown here. He considered this allowing a "youthful writer to be heard in his own behalf." And in *Al Aaraaf* the reworked version of "Tamerlane" is dedicated "respectfully" to Neal.

Peter Force. Register of the Army and Navy of the United States. No. 1, 1830. Washington: Printed and Published by Peter Force, 1830.

Though Poe visited Allan in Richmond while waiting to enter the Military Academy, he did not improve his relationship with his foster father. Indeed, it is not sure that they ever saw each other again after Poe left for West Point at the end of May, 1830. The new cadet's name is listed here in the *Register* as a plebe or member of the fourth class. Allan repeated his ungenerous procedure of refusing to provide money sufficient for necessary expenses at the Academy. Added to this embarrassment were the heavy routine and discipline uncongenial to a young man of twenty-one who had already served two years in the army. No books except texts, for instance, were allowed.

Early in January, 1831, Poe asked Allan's help in resigning and served notice that, if refused, he would get himself expelled. Allan disregarded the letter except to note on it: "I do not think the boy has one good quality." By systematically neglecting his military and academic duties, Poe succeeded in being court-martialed on January 28th. He left West Point on February 19th. Thus ended his second attempt at military life. It is tempting to speculate on what would have been Poe's fate if he had remained in the army and lived to face, like the rest of his generation, the problem of the Civil War.

Edgar Allan Poe. Poems. Second Edition. New York: Published by Elam Bliss, 1831.

The facts about the publication of Poe's third volume of poetry are not well established. The book is "respectfully dedicated" to "the U. S. Corps of Cadets." According to legend, the poems were passed upon by the Superintendent of the Military Academy, who allowed Poe to obtain subscriptions towards publication from the cadets at seventy-five cents a copy, the sum to be deducted from their pay. On the strength of the subscriptions the poet is said to have written to the New York publisher Elam Bliss, who supposedly came up to West Point to make arrangements.

The money subscribed by the cadets, from which publication costs had to be deducted, is the only resource Poe is known to have had when he left West Point and came to New York in February, 1831. It is supposed that *Poems* appeared in April, and it is not known how he kept alive until he left for Baltimore in May.

The volume is described on the title page as "Second Edition." It is, however, made up of "Tamerlane," "Al Aaraaf," and two other poems from the latter volume with half a dozen new poems, among them the first version of his famous lyric,

Helen, thy beauty is to me
Like those Nicean barks of yore,
That gently, o'er a perfum'd sea,
The weary way-worn wanderer bore
To his own native shore.

Edgar Allan Poe. Poems. Second Edition. New York: Published by Elam Bliss, 1831.

This copy of *Poems* was presented by Poe to Theodore Sedgwick Fay (1807–1898), who at the time of publication was, with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris, editing the *New York Mirror*. Presumably the book was sent with the hope of eliciting a review, and an unsigned review did appear in the *Mirror* on May 7, 1831. The notice was twenty lines in length, exclusive of quotations. Poe's work, it declared, "occasionally sparkles with a true poetic expression"; a few poems were "less incomprehensible than most in the book." Perhaps this review was by Fay, and perhaps, when Poe himself became an editor, it inspired his savage handling of Fay's work. Fay went into the diplomatic service about 1837 and continued to write until he was eighty. He lived abroad for the last two-thirds of his life and outlived his reputation.

Presumably before starting his diplomatic career Fay gave this copy of *Poems* to David Graham, jr. (1808–1852). Graham was born in London, the son of a Presbyterian minister who migrated to the United States and became a lawyer. Young Graham was himself admitted to the bar in New York in 1829 and developed into a celebrated criminal lawyer and an authority on court procedure.

Edgar Allan Poe. Manuscript Found in a Bottle. In The Gift: A Christmas and New Year's Present for 1836. Philadelphia: E. L. Carey and A. Hart [1835].

The four years following the publication of *Poems* were lean ones for Poe. Returning to Baltimore in the spring of 1831, he lived a hand-to-mouth existence with the family of his aunt Mrs. Clemm. His older brother, already a tippler, died that August. Edgar's appeals for affection and money went unanswered by Mr. Allan. Yet Poe may have been happier in his life with the Clemms than ever before. He was teaching Virginia and learning to love her, child though she was.

Unable to earn a living by poetry, Poe tried story writing. In 1831 he submitted five tales for a prize of $100 offered by the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, which published them although it awarded the prize to Delia S. Bacon, later of Shakespearean fame. Poe probably received nothing for his work. In June, 1833, the *Baltimore Saturday Visiter* offered "a premium of 50 dollars for the best Tale and 25 for the best Poem." The former prize was won by Poe with his "Manuscript Found in a Bottle" and the latter by John H. Hewitt, whose copy of *Al Aaraaf* is in this exhibition. One of the judges was John Pendleton Kennedy (1795–1870), Baltimore lawyer, novelist, and later Secretary of the Navy, who began to take an active interest in Poe's career.

"Manuscript Found in a Bottle" brought the poet his first wide recognition. The story was republished in 1835 in the first number of *The Gift*, a literary annual. It marked his début in the annuals.

After this initial appearance, Poe was a frequent contributor to the annuals, those popular gift books issued to appeal to the feminine taste of the time. They contained poems, stories, essays but gloried particularly in their engravings and mezzotints. Their bindings were elaborate. Their popularity, increasing steadily from the 1820s, reached a climax in the 1840s on both sides of the Atlantic and made them attractive to writers for their wide publicity value. In addition, they paid better than the magazines.

Copies, frequently in variant bindings, of most of the annuals which published contributions by Poe during his lifetime are to be found in this exhibition: *The Baltimore Book* for 1838; *The Gift* for 1840, 1842, 1843, 1845; *The Literary Annual* for 1848; *The May Flower* for 1846; *The Opal* for 1844 and 1845.

Edgar Allan Poe. Critical notice of *Norman Leslie.* In the Southern Literary Messenger, vol. II, no. 1, December, 1835.

It was J. P. Kennedy who put Poe in touch with Thomas Willis White, the Richmond printer who had started the *Southern Literary Messenger* in August, 1834. After accepting contributions from the poet, White engaged him as assistant in August, 1835. A month later, Poe, who had been drinking, returned to Baltimore.

Poe's dependence on alcohol at this moment can be explained in terms of the crisis in his relationship with Virginia Clemm. Another cousin, Neilson Poe, had offered to support and educate her. Edgar, who now recognized his love, was in anguish. Destiny seemed to be preparing an escape for the Clemms. But after Poe's return to Baltimore, on September 22, 1835, he obtained a marriage license. The first cousins were apparently not married, however, until May 16, 1836, in Richmond. The bride was not quite fourteen, the groom a little over twenty-seven.

Since October, 1835, Poe and the Clemms had been settled in Richmond, and the poet reinstated on the *Southern Literary Messenger.* With the issue of December, 1835, he took on the responsibilities of editor, though White nominally retained the office, at a salary of $520. The December number contained, among other pieces by Poe, his famous and cutting review of *Norman Leslie* by Theodore S. Fay, to whom he had sent the copy of *Poems* in this exhibition. By his reviews in the *Messenger* he acquired many enemies and a reputation as a pre-eminent if caustic critic. He later admitted that the notice of *Norman Leslie* was "harshly condemnatory."

Edgar Allan Poe. The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1838.

Poe's connection with the *Southern Literary Messenger,* which lasted some sixteen months during which circulation rose from 500 to 3,500 copies, was terminated on January 3, 1837. His relationship with White had not prospered: Poe resented what he considered poor pay, hard work, and editorial interference, and White apparently had trouble with the poet's drinking and wanted a say in the editing of his magazine.

In February, 1837, Poe took his wife and Mrs. Clemm to New York to try a larger literary market place. Perhaps the roughness with which he had handled some of the New York literati in his critical reviews accounted for his being unable to obtain any editorial work in a year-and-a-half's residence in the city. The family's financial troubles must have been acute, as Mrs. Clemm seems to have supported the three of them by running a boarding house.

Though Harper's had refused in 1836 to bring out a volume of his stories, partly because they had been previously published in magazines, Poe did prevail upon the firm to publish *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym,* of which fewer than 50 out of some 200 pages had appeared in the January and February, 1837, numbers of the *Southern Literary Messenger.* Perhaps Harper's agreed to publication because, as they had written the poet in 1836, "readers in this country have a decided and strong preference for works (especially fiction) in which a single and connected story occupies the whole volume..." *The Narrative* appeared in July, 1838.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1838.

The title page of *The Narrative* did not carry Poe's name, probably as part of the game of presenting the story as fact. But in the "Preface," which had not appeared in the magazine publication, Poe introduced himself through Mr. Pym: "Among those gentlemen in Virginia who expressed the greatest interest in my statement...was Mr. Poe, lately of the Southern Literary Messenger... He afterwards proposed...that I should allow him to draw up, in his own words, a narrative of the earlier portion of my adventures, from facts afforded by myself, publishing it in the Southern Messenger *under the garb of fiction*...I found that, in spite of the air of fable which had been so ingeniously thrown around that portion of my statement which appeared in the Messenger (without altering or distorting a single fact), the public were still not at all disposed to receive it as fable, and several letters were sent to Mr. P.'s address distinctly expressing a conviction to the contrary." Unfortunately some reviewers took it at face value as a true story and criticized it unfavorably on the grounds of improbability.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. London: Wiley and Putnam; Whittaker and Co.; and Charles Tilt, 1838.

The Narrative has the distinction of being Poe's first book in prose, his first book printed in England, and his first book to run into more than one edition, as it did in England. In the English edition the final paragraph of the story, the climax as found in the American edition, is missing — the description of the mysterious figure that awaited Pym in the Antarctic: "But there arose in our pathway a shrouded human figure, very far larger in its proportions than any dweller among men, and the hue of the skin of the figure was of the perfect whiteness of snow."

Edgar Allan Poe. The Conchologist's First Book: or, A System of Testaceous Malacology, Arranged Expressly for the Use of Schools. Philadelphia: Published for the Author, by Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1839.

By September, 1838, Poe had conceded defeat in his attempt to make a place for himself in New York and had settled in Philadelphia. Philadelphia was still a center of literary activity, and here Poe made friends with such talented people as Thomas Cottrell Clarke the publisher, John Sartain the artist and editor, and Thomas Sully the portrait painter. The city was his home for nearly six years.

Poe did not find it easy at first to obtain an editorial position and hence undertook the hack work of preparing a textbook, *The Conchologist's First Book*, shown here. In 1838 Harper's had brought out and copyrighted *A Manual of Conchology* by Professor Thomas Wyatt of Philadelphia. When the author wanted to issue a cheaper edition, the publisher refused because of the original cost of production. To circumvent Harper's copyright, Poe was hired to prepare a new text, which was to carry his name. With technical assistance from Wyatt and Mr. Isaac Lea, a malacologist and son-in-law of Carey the publisher, he was to paraphrase the original *Manual* and to make additions to the text. It was these additions that later got him into a row.

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to George W. Eveleth, dated New York, February 16, 1847.

More than half a dozen years later Poe's literary feuds, in which he was given to charges of plagiarism, led to an accusation by the *Saturday Evening Post* on March 16, 1846, that the poet himself had plagiarized in *The Conchologist's First Book*. The attack was called to Poe's attention by George W. Eveleth, a medical student at Brunswick, Maine. An avid correspondent, Eveleth asked the poet questions and kept his replies. Poe indignantly answered: "I assure you that it is totally false... I wrote it [*The Conchologist's First Book*], in conjunction with Professor Thomas Wyatt, and Professor McMurtrie of Phª — my name being put to the work, as best known and most likely to aid its circulation. I wrote the Preface and Introduction, and translated from Cuvier, the accounts of the animals, etc. *All* school books are necessarily made in a similar way. The very title-page acknowledges that the animals are given 'according to Cuvier.' The charge is infamous and I shall prosecute for it..."

The reply is disingenuous. Poe acknowledged his debt to Wyatt and to Cuvier, the famous French naturalist, but he did not mention another source from which he borrowed copiously, Captain Thomas Brown's *Conchologist's Text-Book*. Needless to say, he brought no action.

Thomas Brown. The Conchologist's Text-Book, Embracing the Arrangements of Lamarck and Linnaeus, with a Glossary of Technical Terms. Glasgow: Archibald Fullarton & Co., 1833.

From Captain Brown's book Poe took over the first four plates of shells and the dozen pages of "Explanation of the Parts of Shells." In addition, he carefully paraphrased Brown's "Introductory" in his own "Introduction," as a comparison of Brown's text with Poe's indicates.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Conchologist's First Book: A System of Testaceous Malacology, Arranged Expressly for the Use of Schools, Second Edition.

Philadelphia: Published for the Author, by Haswell, Barrington, and Haswell, 1840.

Ironically enough, this not altogether honest piece of hack-work was the only American publication of Poe's to go into more than one edition during his lifetime. The second edition appeared in 1840 and a third in 1845. And in the third edition Poe's name was omitted from the cover and title page, though his initials were kept at the end of the "Preface."

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to E. L. Carey or John Hart, dated [Philadelphia] December 9 [1839].

When Poe had been some eight months in Philadelphia without regular employment, he applied to William Evans Burton for a position on the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The versatile Burton (1804–1860) was an actor, theatrical manager, writer, and editor who had come to Philadelphia from England in 1834, made his debut at the Arch Street Theatre that same year, and founded his magazine in 1837. Because of his theatrical interests he needed an assistant editor. As of June, 1839, he hired Poe for two hours a day at ten dollars a week.

The letter to Carey and Hart, shown here, portrays Poe about his editorial work of obtaining material for the *Gentleman's Magazine* by requesting chapters of forthcoming books from publishers. Apparently Burton left him in complete charge during his absence on tour. In addition Poe contributed some of his finest stories — "The Fall of the House of Usher," "William Wilson," — to the magazine.

The connection lasted only until June, 1840, when it was broken off through mutual lack of confidence and with recrimination. The two editors discovered simultaneously that the senior was trying to sell the magazine and the younger to start a rival periodical of his own. Burton also charged Poe with chronic drunkenness, which the poet indignantly denied, countering with accusations of dishonesty.

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to Joseph B. Boyd, dated Philadelphia, December 25, 1839.

There is an element of pathos in Poe's devoting part of Christmas Day to satisfying the request of an autograph collector. Boyd, apparently a watchmaker of Cincinnati, Ohio, was honored with one of Poe's fine poems, "Silence — A Sonnet," at that moment unpublished. This poetical experiment, a fifteen-line Shakespearean sonnet, appeared for the first time on January 4, 1840, in the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*. It was reprinted in the April, 1840, issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Poe published no other poetry in 1840.

Edgar Allan Poe. Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1840.

As far back as 1836 Poe had been trying to interest a publisher in a collection of his short stories. Carey and Lea and Harper and Brothers declined to take the risk. He did not find it easy to persuade Lea and Blanchard to bring out the two volumes. In September, 1839, they agreed to publish an edition of 750 copies with the proviso that they kept any profits while Poe kept the copyright and received "a few copies for distribution among your friends."

The collection contained the twenty-five stories which Poe had written up to 1840. All but one of them had been published at least once previously, and one, "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," had been printed four times.

Edgar Allan Poe. Prospectus of the Penn Magazine, a Monthly Literary Journal, To Be Edited and Published in the City of Philadelphia, by Edgar A. Poe. Philadelphia, January 1, 1841.

Before he had been two weeks away from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Poe announced a new monthly under his own editorship, to be called the *Penn Magazine*, to commence on January 1, 1841, and to cost $5. A notice appeared in the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier* for June 13, 1840, and about the same time the first of apparently four issues of a "Prospectus" was circulated. In January, 1841, appeared this issue, advancing the publication date to March. Copies were sent out by Poe to potential subscribers. Times were not good, and few could have subscribed. The *Penn Magazine* never appeared, and Poe accepted an editorial position with *Graham's Magazine*.

This copy of the "Prospectus" was sent on January 17, 1841, to Joseph Evans Snodgrass of Baltimore. A writer, editor, and physician, Snodgrass looked after Poe in his last illness and attended his funeral. On the "Prospectus" the poet wrote a letter full of plans and enthusiasm, describing the prospects of the *Penn* as "glorious." "I am resolved upon a good outward appearance — clear type, fine paper. . . no steel engravings; but now & then a superior wood-cut in illustration of the text. In the literary way, I shall endeavour, gradually,. . . to give the Magazine a reputation for the having *no articles but from the best pens*. . . In criticism I will be bold & sternly, absolutely just, with friend and foe. . . I shall aim at *originality* in the body of the work, more than at any other especial quality." To own and edit a first-class monthly became Poe's literary ambition.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Murders in the Rue Morgue. In Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine. (The Casket and Gentleman's United.) Vol. XVIII, no. 4, April, 1841.

In November, 1840, less than six months after Poe had left it, Burton sold his *Gentleman's Magazine* to George Rex Graham of Philadelphia for $3,500, one dollar for each subscriber. A youthful lawyer and erstwhile cabinet-maker, Graham (1813–1894) was trying to become a figure in the publishing world and had recently bought the *Casket*, a Philadelphia monthly with a circulation of 1,500. These two he "united" in *Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine*, and with the issue of April, 1841, shown here, he added Poe to his editorial staff at a salary of $800 a year. Poe's connection with the new monthly opened brilliantly with the publication of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."

Three months later Poe was disillusioned about the possibilities of the periodical. On June 26, 1841, he asked a friend about a government clerkship in Washington and declared: ". . . notwithstanding Graham's unceasing civility and real kindness, I feel more & more disgusted with my situation." The public, however, showed its approval of his stories, criticism, and articles on cryptology: by May, 1842, circulation was said to have reached 40,000. With the May number Poe left: "My reason for resigning was disgust with the namby-pamby character of the magazine . . . I allude to the contemptible pictures, fashion-plates, music, and love tales. The salary, moreover, did not pay me for the labour which I was forced to bestow. With Graham, who is really a very gentlemanly, although an exceedingly weak man, I had no misunderstanding."

Charles Dickens. Autograph letter to Edgar Allan Poe, dated United States Hotel [Philadelphia] March 6, 1842.

While Poe was an editor of *Graham's Magazine*, Charles Dickens made his first trip to the United States. Poe's interest in the English novelist extended back to his days on the *Southern Literary Messenger*, where in June, 1836, he had praised *Watkins Tottle and Other Sketches. By Boz*, the first book by Dickens to be published in this country. When *Barnaby Rudge* began appearing in *Master Humphrey's Clock* in February, 1841, Poe made a shrewd guess in the *Saturday Evening Post* for May 1, 1841, as to the murderer's being Barnaby's father. This was followed by other laudatory articles.

Upon Dickens' arrival in Philadelphia early in March, 1842, Poe was eager to interview him. The letter from Dickens to Poe shown here indicates that in order to interest the Englishman the American sent him books and papers — perhaps *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* and articles on *Barnaby Rudge*. Dickens consented to an interview, and Poe saw him twice.

Two years later an article accusing the poet of plagiarizing from Tennyson appeared in the *London Foreign Quarterly*. Poe believed Dickens the author. "I had two long interviews with Mr. D. when here," he angrily explained. "Nearly everything in the critique I heard from him or suggested to him, personally." Though Poe could not be shaken in this unfriendly opinion, Dickens seems to have commended the American to English publishers. When the Englishman visited the United States for a second time in 1867, he sought out Mrs. Clemm and gave her money.

Edgar Allan Poe. Griswold's American Poetry. In the Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion, vol. II, no. 5, November, 1842.

After his departure from *Graham's Magazine* in May, 1842, Poe had no regular employment until October, 1844. He kept his family group alive by the sale of articles and stories to peri-

odicals, by the publication of collections of stories and poems, and by any method which journalism provided.

The article shown here marks his first public connection with a man who was greatly to damage his reputation, the Reverend Rufus Wilmot Griswold (1815–1857). A native of Vermont, Griswold was a Baptist clergyman and a journalist. He met Poe in Philadelphia and succeeded to his position on *Graham's*. By the publication of his anthology *The Poets and Poetry of America*, he attained a pontifical position which he maintained by later anthologies. Poe was given two pages in *The Poets* (in contrast to Whittier's nineteen) but praised Griswold in the review of the volume shown here as "a man of taste, talent, *and tact*."

The relationship between the two men was contradictory. Despite quarrels, they were on the surface friends. Though Poe privately referred to Griswold's *Poets* as "outrageous humbug," he gave it a good review. In confidence he accused Griswold of having paid him to write another favorable review but named him his literary executor. Griswold accepted the responsibility; yet in editing *The Works of the Late Edgar A. Poe* he deliberately falsified documents to blacken Poe's character.

Edgar Allan Poe. Notes upon English Verse. In the Pioneer. A Literary and Critical Magazine, vol. 1, no. 3, March, 1843.

Poe must have been unusually interested to hear that James Russell Lowell, whose work he had praised highly while editor of *Graham's Magazine*, was trying to launch a new monthly, the *Pioneer*. Unemployed himself, he saw an opportunity for a regular connection. "I should be glad to furnish a short article each month...," he wrote Lowell in November, 1842, "and upon such terms as you could afford 'in the beginning'." When the New Englander offered him $10 for any article and asked especially for stories, Poe contributed "The Tell-Tale Heart" to the first number, January, 1843. For the February number he sent the poem "Lenore," and for the March, which was unhappily the last of the *Pioneer*, a study of prosody, "Notes upon English Verse." Fortunately Poe's practice surmounted his theorizing on long and short syllables which have no place in English verse.

Though the two poets corresponded from 1842 on, they met once only in New York in May, 1845. Neither was favorably impressed by the other's appearance, and Poe unfortunately had been drinking. Lowell, however, took a genuine interest in the Southerner: his article on Poe in the February, 1845, *Graham's Magazine* was favorable; he obtained a lecture appointment for him in Boston that October, an occasion also marred by drink. Naturally Poe resented Lowell's description of him in *A Fable for Critics*, 1848, as "three fifths...genius and two fifths sheer fudge" and disliked his abolitionist principles. Yet he praised him and Longfellow as the best American poets.

Edgar Allan Poe. One page of the original manuscript of "The Rationale of Verse."

According to his custom of revising, expanding, and reprinting his work, Poe had, before the beginning of 1848, reworked and enlarged "Notes upon English Verse" into "The Rationale of Verse." Most of the earlier article was incorporated in the new, and the ideas were further developed and illustrated. The revised article appeared in the *Southern Literary Messenger* for October and November, 1848. The first page, which is part of the additional matter, contains the following note: "Some few passages of this article appeared...in 'The Pioneer,' a monthly Magazine published by J. R. Lowell and R. Carter. Although an excellent work it had a *very* limited circulation." It is worth observing that the word "few" was inserted in the first sentence. The last sentence suggests that Poe enjoyed badgering his Northern friend.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Prose Romances of Edgar A. Poe. Uniform Serial Edition. No. 1, Containing The Murders in the Rue Morgue and The Man That Was Used Up. Philadelphia: William H. Graham, 1843.

Unsuccessful in his attempts to interest publishers in a collection of his tales, Poe hit upon the idea of publishing a story or two at a time in pamphlet form as a "Uniform Serial Edition. Each number complete in itself. Price 12½ cents." For the first and only number he revised "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," which had appeared in *Graham's Magazine* for April, 1841,

and "The Man That Was Used Up," which had appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1839. The pamphlet was probably issued in July, 1843.

This booklet is the rarest of Poe's publications. Some ten copies only are known to have survived. The Berg copy, which came from the library of Mr. Owen D. Young, is in mint condition. It was found in a bundle of contemporary pamphlets which had protected it over the years.

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to Thomas C. Clarke, dated Washington, March 11, 1843.

Poe's anxieties steadily deepened in 1843. Virginia, to whom all his friends attested his devotion, had been subject to periodical hemorrhages ever since breaking a blood vessel in her throat in January, 1842. He had never given up his ambition to start his own magazine, which he now thought of as the *Stylus*, and his plans for a brilliant debut, involving contributions by Bryant, Cooper, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, and a host of lesser men, were constantly being postponed. His attempts to obtain a government appointment in the Philadelphia Custom House were circumvented by political log-rolling. It was only to be expected that he should seek comfort in the bottle from time to time.

Early in March, 1843, he made a visit to Washington with a double purpose: to obtain the influence of President Tyler in securing the custom house position and to enroll subscribers for the *Stylus*. Unhappily, he also went on a spree. This letter to Clarke, written in the middle of the episode, attempted to represent the trip as a success but ended in a shame-faced request for a loan of $20.

With Clarke, the publisher of the *Philadelphia Saturday Museum*, Poe had entered into an agreement on January 31, 1843, for the publication of the *Stylus*. Felix O. C. Darley was to supply illustrations. To clinch Clarke's support Poe assumed a nominal connection with the *Saturday Museum*.

Jesse E. Dow. Autograph letter to Thomas C. Clark [*sic*], dated Washington, March 12, 1843.

Jesse Erskine Dow, a Washington newspaper editor, took charge of Poe on his unhappy expedition to Washington in March, 1843. Known to his friends as Rowdy Dow, he may also have shared the poet's dissipations. Certainly he became seriously alarmed at Poe's condition. In this letter, written a day after the latter's plea to Clarke, he sent Clarke an account of Poe's behavior and a solemn request that he come to Washington for the poet.

Poe's biographers have used this letter as incorrectly given by William F. Gill in his *Life of Edgar Allan Poe*, where Dow's wording was altered to soften the effect of the poet's drinking. Dow, for instance, had written: "On the first evening he seemed to be somewhat excited on Port-wine... since then he has been at intervals very much out of the way." By his amiable forgeries Gill took the edge off Dow's expression and some of the blame from Poe: "On the first evening he seemed somewhat excited, having been over-persuaded to take some Port wine... since then he has been, at intervals, quite unreliable."

Poe went back to Philadelphia, alone, on March 15th, and was met at the station by the faithful Mrs. Clemm. His shame over the unfortunate incident was matched only by his gratitude to his Washington friends. His disappointments continued: he did not receive the custom house appointment and by June 20th had been forced to postpone indefinitely the debut of the *Stylus*.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven. In the Evening Mirror, vol. 1, no. 97, January 29, 1845.

In the first week of April, 1844, the Poes broke up their home in Philadelphia and moved to New York, soon to be followed by Mrs. Clemm. Offers of positions with the *Philadelphia Saturday Museum* and *Graham's Magazine* did not tempt the poet to forego a second assault on New York. The editors of Gotham, however, were none too hospitable to the sharp-penned Southerner. For several months Poe lived precariously on contributions to metropolitan and out-of-town periodicals which did not always accept his work enthusiastically.

N. P. Willis and George P. Morris, who had just started the *Evening Mirror*, gave Poe work as sub-editor and critic, probably at first by correspondence in October, 1844, and then at the newspaper office late in January, 1845. And it was to the issue of January 29th that the poet

contributed "The Raven." The poem had already been sold to the *American Review*, which allowed the newspaper to print it "in advance of publication." Willis introduced it as Poe's work and "the most effective single example of 'fugitive verse' ever published in this country, and unsurpassed in English poetry for subtle conception, masterly ingenuity of versification, and consistent sustaining of imaginative lift..."

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven. By — Quarles. In the American Review: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art, and Science, vol. I, no. II, February, 1845.

"The Raven" was an instantaneous success with editors and public. After its appearance in the *Evening Mirror*, which was presumably the first publication, it was reprinted in the *Daily Tribune* for February 4th and in the *Weekly Mirror*, *Weekly Tribune*, and *Broadway Journal* for February 8th. Though it is not known on exactly what day the February issue of the *American Review* appeared, it was George H. Colton, editor of this new monthly, who first recognized the merit of the poem and accepted it for publication. The *American Review* presented "The Raven" as "by — Quarles," with a few differences from the *Evening Mirror* text in the wording of the ninth and eleventh stanzas. The former is probably the earlier version.

Much ink has been spilled as to Poe's sources and meaning. Certainly the raven itself hopped from *Barnaby Rudge* to the pallid bust of Pallas. The music of the verse echoes some of the effects of Elizabeth Barrett's "Lady Geraldine's Courtship." Critics agree that discretion must be used in accepting Poe's account of the rational growth of the poem as given in his "Philosophy of Composition," published in April, 1846.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven. In the Broadway Journal, vol. 1, no. 6, February 8, 1845.

When "The Raven" appeared on February 8th in the *Broadway Journal*, Poe had further corrected it. Most of these alterations had been sent to J. Augustus Shea for inclusion in the poem as it appeared in the *Daily Tribune* for February 4th. The eleventh stanza shows especially interesting changes.

The version in the *American Review* ran:

Wondering at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless," said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster — so, when Hope he would adjure,
Stern Despair returned, instead of the sweet Hope he dared adjure —
That sad answer, "Nevermore!"

In the *Evening Mirror* only the first line of this stanza showed a different reading:

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken...

The *Broadway Journal* version was corrected thus:

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
"Doubtless" said I, "what it utters is its only stock and store
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore —
Till the dirges of his Hope the melancholy burden bore
Of "Nevermore" — of "Nevermore."

In the "definitive" printing of the poem in *The Raven and Other Poems* a last refinement was given the refrain:

Of "Never — nevermore."

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to George W. Eveleth, dated New York, December 15, 1846.

George W. Eveleth, who has been called "the first Poe specialist," did not hesitate to season adulation of his favorite's work with the salt of censure. In a letter of June 9, 1846, apparently lost, he seems to have discussed "The Raven" and to have questioned certain details.

As usual, he elicited from Poe a reply giving considerable information and an insight into the creative mind at work: "It is true that in several ways, as you say, the lamp might have thrown the bird's shadow on the floor. My conception was that of the bracket candelabrum affixed against the wall, high up above the door and bust — as is often seen in the English palaces, and even in some of the better houses in New-York.

"Your objection to the tinkling of the footfalls is far more pointed, and in the course of composition occurred so forcibly to myself that I hesitated to use the term. I finally used it because I saw that it had, in its first conception, been suggested to my mind by the sense of the supernatural with which it was, at the moment, filled. No human or physical foot could tinkle on a soft carpet — therefore the tinkling of feet would vividly convey the supernatural impression. This was the idea."

The Turkey. In Alexander's Express Messenger, June 25, 1845.

The innumerable parodies of "The Raven" indicate its never-ceasing popularity. The early and far from brilliant burlesque "The Turkey" was copied by this "Philadelphia Pictorial Family Newspaper" from the *Jester*, "a new satirical paper just started in Boston." Inevitably the turkey is treated as being in the class with the modern pink elephant.

The Broadway Journal. Circular, signed by John Bisco, publisher, and dated New York, 1845.

In the issue of February 22, 1845, the *Broadway Journal* announced Poe's assumption of the duties of an editor, and the wording of the prospectus shown here indicates that it was issued about the end of February. The weekly, with John Bisco, formerly of Worcester, Massachusetts, as publisher and Charles Frederick Briggs (1804–1877), the novelist and journalist, as editor, had begun publication on January 4, 1845. On February 21st, Poe signed a contract with Bisco by which he was to receive one-third profits to be paid monthly, and by which he had a right to examine the books. In return, he was to allow the use of his name, perform the services of an editor, provide a weekly page of original matter, and forfeit his share of profits if he neglected his duties.

For the most part, Poe contributed reissues of earlier stories and poems. Unhappily he continued his regrettable attack on Longfellow.

Edgar Allan Poe. Original manuscript entitled "Memorandum of an Agreement between John Bisco and Edgar A. Poe, July 14th, 1845."

Though the *Broadway Journal* was not the superior $5 monthly which Poe was dreaming of, undoubtedly he considered it better than nothing and began politizing for editorial control. Briggs, for his part, apparently wanted to buy out Bisco and get rid of Poe, who, he claimed, had been drinking. There was an office revolution.

The issue of July 5th was omitted, as Bisco announced on July 12th, "by the necessity of some arrangements... which, beyond doubt, will give increased value and efficiency to the paper... The editorial conduct of the *Broadway Journal* is under the sole charge of EDGAR A. POE..."

The contract of July 14th gave Poe half the net profits, payable monthly, and assurance that as editor he would be "uninterfered with by any party whatever."

Edgar Allan Poe. Valedictory. In the Broadway Journal, vol. 2, no. 26, January 3, 1846.

Beginning with the issue of October 25, 1845, the masthead of the *Broadway Journal* announced Poe as "Editor and Proprietor." For on October 24th he had signed a third contract with Bisco whereby, for the payment of $50 in cash and a three months' note for the amount of debts due the weekly, the poet became owner. "By a series of manoeuvres almost incomprehensible to myself," Poe wrote his friend John P. Kennedy on October 26th, "I have succeeded in getting rid, one by one, of all my associates in 'The Broadway Journal' and have now become sole editor and owner. It will be a fortune to me if I can hold it — and if I can hold it for one month I am quite safe..."

Immediately Poe set about trying to borrow money from all his literary friends and even enemies — Kennedy, Horace Greeley, Griswold, Chivers, Fitz-Greene Halleck. Some refused, a

few helped. But it was a losing fight. On December 3, 1845, he sold a half-interest to Thomas H. Lane, an employee of the custom house, but retained editorial control. A month later, "sick and depressed," with Virginia probably ill, he gave up. In the last issue, January 3, 1846, he announced: "Unexpected engagements demanding my whole attention... I now... bid farewell — as cordially to foes as to friends." He was never again so close to achieving his greatest aim.

Edgar Allan Poe. Tales. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.

Poe's attempts to find a publisher for a new collection of tales began in August, 1841. With the twenty-five stories of *Tales of the Grotesque* and eight others he tried to interest Lea and Blanchard in "The Prose Tales of Edgar A. Poe" in "two *thick* volumes." The Philadelphia publishers, with the 1840 collection still in stock, refused.

The next year Poe composed a title page and contents for thirty-six stories in two or three volumes to be called "Phantasy-Pieces... including all the author's late tales with a new edition of the 'Grotesque and Arabesque.'" By 1844 he had sixty-six tales ready to make up five volumes of novel size. His anxiety to publish was whetted by his ambition to own a magazine: "I believe that if I could get my Tales fairly before the public,... eliciting foreign as well as native opinion respecting them — I should by their means be in a more advantageous position... in regard to the establishment of a Magazine."

Though Harper's had also rebuffed his approaches, in 1845 he found a publisher in Wiley and Putnam, whose interest was aroused by their reader, E. A. Duyckinck. Duyckinck's selection of only twelve stories made up one volume. Poe complained of the "wrong" done him: "The last selection of my Tales was made from about 70, by Wiley & Putnam's reader, Duyckinck. He has what he thinks a taste for ratiocination, and has accordingly made up the book mostly of analytic stories. But this is not *representing* my mind in its various phases — it is not giving me fair play."

Tales was published towards the end of June. Five months later about 1,500 copies had been sold, on which the author received a royalty of eight cents apiece.

Edgar Allan Poe. Tales. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.

This copy of *Tales* has the original front wrapper inscribed, "Mr. John Bisco — with the sincere regards of E. A. Poe." At the time Poe must have been cultivating his friendship with the publisher of the *Broadway Journal*. Some two weeks after the appearance of the collection he arranged with Bisco to become the "sole editor" of the weekly for half the net profits.

It is interesting to observe that Poe's *Tales* are No. II of "Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books." No. I of the series was Horatio Bridge's *Journal of an African Cruiser... Edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

Edgar Allan Poe. Tales. London: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.

Wiley and Putnam fulfilled Poe's hopes for circulation outside the United States by publishing an English edition of *Tales*. This edition was made up of the American sheets with an English title page tipped in. The collection obtained some laudatory reviews — the "foreign opinion" Poe hoped would help him toward the *Stylus*.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven and Other Poems. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.

Encouraged by the sale of *Tales*, Wiley and Putnam approached Poe in the summer of 1845 for a collection of poetry. Though negotiations seem to have been again carried on through E. A. Duyckinck, the poet was allowed to make his own selection. The thirty poems that he chose had all previously been published. For the text of the juvenile poems Poe used the corrected copy of *Al Aaraaf*, presented to his cousin Elizabeth Herring, in this exhibition. "The Raven," his most recent and greatest success, provided a title. The new collection appeared on November 19th, as No. VIII of "Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books." The poet apparently received $75 for the volume, although he had once hoped to get much more.

This copy, like its companion *Tales*, was presented to John Bisco "with the sincere regards of E. A. Poe," as the inscription on the front wrapper declares. Open beside it are papers of authentication from Bisco's daughter, Mrs. Louise Edgar Badeau, and Mr. J. Hosey Osborn, to whom she presented the volume.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven and Other Poems. London: Wiley & Putnam, 1846.

As they had done with *Tales,* Wiley and Putnam issued *The Raven and Other Poems* in England, using the American sheets with a cancel title page. Presumably it was brought out in February, 1846.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Raven and Other Poems. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.

Poe's first public expression of admiration for the work of Elizabeth Barrett, later Mrs. Robert Browning, was his unsigned review of her *Drama of Exile and Other Poems* in the *Broadway Journal* for January 4 and 11, 1845. The two poets exchanged messages through a mutual correspondent, Richard Hengist Horne (1803–1884), another poet and essayist. A few months later Poe dedicated *The Raven and Other Poems* "with the most enthusiastic admiration and with the most sincere esteem" to Miss Barrett, "the noblest of her sex."

The lady reacted to the dedication with characteristic wit. "What is to be said, I wonder," she mused, "when a man calls you the 'noblest of your sex'? 'Sir, you are the most discerning of yours.' "

The copy of *The Raven* in this exhibition is the dedication copy, inscribed by Poe and sent to Miss Barrett, who received it on March 20, 1846. It is bound with *Tales.* Though this binding up of the two volumes in one is believed to be later than the single volume in wrappers, it was a form which Poe used more than once for presentation. In this copy *The Raven* is bound ahead of *Tales.*

Elizabeth Barrett. Letter to Edgar Allan Poe, dated 50 Wimpole Street, [London], April, 1846.

Miss Barrett's letter of acknowledgment of the compliment Poe paid her is a subtle mixture of gratitude and teasing: "Receiving a book from you seems to authorize or at least encourage me to try to express what I have felt long before, — my sense of the high honour you have done me, in the eyes of your country & mine, by the dedication of your poems. It is too great a distinction, conferred by a hand of too liberal a generosity — I wish for my own sake I were worthier of it. But I may endeavour, by future work, to justify a little what I cannot deserve anywise now, — & in the meanwhile I may be grateful — because gratitude is the virtue of the humblest.

"After which imperfect acknowledgement of my personal obligation, may I thank you as another reader would — thank you for this vivid writing, this power which is felt? Your 'Raven' has produced a sensation — a 'fit horror' — here in England. Some of my friends are taken by the fear of it, & some by the music — I hear of persons haunted by the 'Nevermore' — and one acquaintance of mine who has the misfortune of possessing a 'bust of Pallas', never can bear to look at it in the twilight. I think that you will like to be told that our great poet Mr. Browning, the author of 'Paracelsus' & the 'Bells & Pomegranates', was struck much by the rhythm of that poem.

"Then there is a tale of yours which I do not find in this volume, but which is going the round of the newspapers, about mesmerism — throwing us all into 'most admired disorder', & dreadful doubts as to whether 'It can be true', as the children say of ghost stories. The certain thing in the tale in question, is the power of the writer, & the faculty he has of making horrible improbabilities seem near & familiar."

Three months before the lady had written more frankly to Robert Browning, whom she was soon to marry: "There is poetry in the man, though, now and then, seen between the great gaps of bathos... 'Politian' will make you laugh — as the 'Raven' made *me,* though with something in it which accounts for the hold it took upon people... Some of the other lyrics have power of a less questionable sort."

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to Philip P. Cooke, dated New York, August 9, 1846.

Poe was enchanted with Miss Barrett's acknowledgment of the dedication and her praise of his work. He showed her letter to visitors. He copied out portions of it, generally altering the

wording slightly to heighten her compliments, in letters to reviewers and editors who might quote them in journals. Such a letter is the one shown here to J. P. Kennedy's cousin, Philip Pendleton Cooke (1816–1850), the poet and lawyer, who wrote for the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Here, for instance, Poe reported that Browning " 'is enthusiastic in his admiration of the rhythm.' Would it be in bad taste to quote these words of Miss B. in your notice?"

Two months earlier he had tried the same manoeuver with Joseph M. Field (1810–1856), the actor who helped found the St. Louis *Reveille* in 1845. And on December 30th, he sent Miss Barrett's letter to E. A. Duyckinck "to make a paragraph or two for some one of the city papers."

Edgar Allan Poe. The Facts of M. Valdemar's Case. In the American Review: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art, and Science, vol. II, no. VI, December, 1845.

In the third paragraph of Miss Barrett's letter she commented on the absence from *Tales* of Poe's story, "The Facts of M. Valdemar's Case." Earlier she had written Browning ". . . there is more faculty shown in the account of that horrible mesmeric experience (mad or not mad) than in his poems." This story of prolongation of life in a dying man through mesmerism which so impressed Miss Barrett had first been published in the December, 1845, issue of the *American Review*. Poe reprinted the tale in the *Broadway Journal* for December 20, 1845.

The story was frequently accepted as true. Poe even thought it necessary to warn Eveleth: " 'The Valdemar Case' was a hoax of course."

Edgar Allan Poe. Mesmerism "in Articulo Mortis." London: Short & Co., 1846.

As Miss Barrett wrote, "The Facts of M. Valdemar's Case" had been "going the round of the newspapers" in England. The story had been picked up from the *American Review* by the *London Morning Post* on January 5, 1846, and by the *Popular Record of Modern Science* on January 10th. The tale was republished in London in pamphlet form, shown here, as "Mesmerism 'in Articulo Mortis' " probably in January or February, 1846. It was presented as "an astounding & horrifying narrative shewing the extraordinary power of mesmerism in arresting the progress of death" and accepted as "a plain recital of facts" to which "credence is given . . . in America, where the occurrence took place." Credit was given to the *American Magazine* [*sic*].

Edgar Allan Poe. The Literati of New York City. — No. III. In Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book, July, 1846.

Soon after returning to New York in 1844, Poe was moving in literary society. At the homes of Anne C. Lynch the poetess, Dr. Orville Dewey the Unitarian clergyman, and E. A. Duyckinck, he was able to make personal observations on the men and women whose verse and prose crowded contemporary periodicals. These observations, sometimes just, sometimes malicious, Poe began to publish in the May, 1846, issue of *Godey's Magazine* in a series of articles entitled "The Literati of New York City. Some Honest Opinions at Random Respecting their Autorial Merits, with Occasional Words of Personality." They were his best known publication in the unhappy year 1846 when the *Broadway Journal* collapsed, a new collection of tales was refused by Wiley and Putnam, Poe himself was sick from February to July, and Virginia became steadily worse.

The most notorious sketch in "The Literati" was his account in the July issue of Dr. Thomas Dunn English (1819–1902), author of "Ben Bolt," his former protégé, and at the time editor of the *Aristidean*. Poe pilloried him as "a man without the commonest school education busying himself in attempts to instruct mankind on topics of polite literature." English replied with a vituperative attack in the *Evening Mirror* for June 23, 1846, on the poet's character, honesty, and sanity. After other exchanges, Poe brought suit for damages on July 23rd, in the Superior Court of New York City, against the editor and proprietor of the *Evening Mirror*. On February 17, 1847, he was awarded damages of $225. "The only true plan — not to have replied to him at all," Poe later admitted, "was precluded on account of the nature of some of his accusations — forgery for instance."

Edgar Allan Poe. The Literati. New York: J. S. Redfield, 1850.

The year after Poe's death Griswold collected the sketches of the New York literary scene that had appeared in *Godey's Magazine* and added the sketches that Poe had left in manuscript to make a volume called *The Literati*. This formed volume three of *The Works of the late Edgar*

A. Poe. Griswold substituted for the attack on English that had appeared in the periodical a far more malicious sketch which Poe had prepared in 1848.

Edgar Allan Poe. Original manuscript of part of the sketch of Lewis Gaylord Clark in "The Literati of New York City."

The vendetta between Poe and Lewis Gaylord Clark (1810–1873), who was editor of the *Knickerbocker* from 1834 to 1859, was already old when Poe revenged himself for a heavy attack on *The Raven and Other Poems* by a lighthanded skinning of his adversary in *Godey's Magazine* for September, 1846. This manuscript of about half the sketch is an early draft. Poe, for instance, phrased the epigram with which he annihilated Clark thus in the manuscript: "The 'editor of the Knickerbocker' is noticeable for nothing in the world but for the peculiarity of being noticeable for nothing." In the printed text this is perfected to "noticeable for nothing in the world except for the markedness by which he is noticeable for nothing."

Fortunately for himself, Poe omitted in print a paragraph in the manuscript in which he had made fun of Clark's use of foreign languages and simultaneously revealed his own ignorance: "... he quotes, as I now write it, the French proverb *chaçun à son gout;* taking pains to compliment the hard *c* in *'chacun'* with a cedilla — to omit the circumflex accent on *'goût'* — and to place a grave one on the verb *'a'*, supposing it to be the preposition..."

Edgar Allan Poe. Original manuscript of a paragraph of the sketch of Frances Sargent Osgood in "The Literati of New York City."

The sketch of Frances Sargent Osgood (1811–1850), the poetess and editor of the *Ladies' Companion,* also appeared in *Godey's Magazine* for September, 1846. The fragment shown here was altered slightly in the printed text, incidentally one of the longest of the sketches. Poe's friendship with Mrs. Osgood, which began in March, 1845, was the first and pleasantest of his sentimental friendships with literary women. The two exchanged tender compliments in verse in the columns of the *Broadway Journal.* For the most part Poe's were poems formerly addressed to other women and now rededicated "To F — —." A coldness grew up between them in 1847 because of Poe's quarrel with a mutual friend, Mrs. Ellet. Yet just before her own early death from tuberculosis, Mrs. Osgood reaffirmed her loyal and "affectionate interest in him."

The reverse of the manuscript sketch of Clark contains a one-paragraph sketch of Elizabeth Fries Ellet (1818–1877), which was not published in *Godey's Magazine* but appeared in the collected sketches. The wife of a well-known professor of chemistry and herself a poetess, the lady, who had herself written admiringly and copiously to Poe, made a jealous disturbance about his friendship with Mrs. Osgood. The climax was reached in a scene apparently witnessed by Virginia Poe, Margaret Fuller, and Anne C. Lynch. In 1849 Poe declared, "I scorned Mrs. Ellet, simply because she revolted me, and to this day she has never ceased her *anonymous* persecutions." From beyond the grave came his parting shot in the sketch in *The Literati*: "In person [she is] short and much inclined to embonpoint."

Edgar Allan Poe. Original manuscript of a paragraph of the sketch of Henry B. Hirst in "The Literati of New York City."

One of the strangest of the literati was Henry Beck Hirst of Philadelphia (1817–1874), florist and seed merchant, lawyer, poet, journalist, and intermittent friend of Poe's. The author of a well-disposed sketch of the poet that appeared in the *Saturday Museum* in 1843, Hirst became definitely unbalanced and imagined that Poe had plagiarized from him heavily in "The Raven" and "Ulalume." Yet after Poe's death he wrote a friendly and admiring obituary. Hirst, who earned a reputation for dissipation, went insane in later life and believed himself to be alternately the President of the United States or a European crowned head. He died in an asylum.

This fragment of manuscript is apparently from an early draft of the sketch of Hirst. Poe, self-appointed scourge of plagiarists true and imagined, could not let accusations like Hirst's pass unnoticed, no matter what their source. The sketch did not appear in *Godey's Magazine* but later in amended form in *The Literati.*

Photograph of the Poe Cottage at Fordham.

In the spring of 1846 Poe found a home for his family, "a snug little cottage," he called it, "out of town about 13 miles, at a village called Fordham." The house, which rented for $100

a year, had three rooms downstairs and two, unheatable, in the attic. Here Poe slowly recovered his health while Virginia's last energies ebbed. Despite illness, despite iron poverty, he enjoyed the cottage, the countryside, and the friendships he made with the faculty of the newly founded St. John's College, now Fordham University.

Mrs. Mary Gove, whom Poe praised in the July, 1846, installment of "The Literati," aroused public sympathy for the Poes' predicament that autumn. "The weather was cold," she wrote later in describing Virginia's last days, "and the sick lady had the dreadful chills that accompany the hectic fever of consumption. She lay on the straw bed, wrapped in her husband's great-coat, with a large tortoise-shell cat on her bosom... The coat and the cat were the sufferer's only means of warmth, except as her husband held her hands, and her mother her feet."

It was too late for well-meant appeals by friends in the press to do much more than gall the poet. Mrs. Gove, however, did interest Mrs. Marie Louise Shew, a woman of some nursing experience, in looking after Virginia. It was not for long. Virginia Poe died on January 30, 1847, at the age of twenty-four, after ten years of marriage and five of illness. She was buried in the vault of the family who owned the cottage. Mrs. Shew remained in Fordham to help Mrs. Clemm with Poe, who was ill with "brain fever," as Mrs. Shew described it, "brought on by extreme suffering of mind and body — actual want and hunger, and cold..."

Edgar Allan Poe. Prospectus of the Stylus, a Monthly Journal of Literature Proper, the Fine Arts and the Drama. To Be Edited by Edgar A. Poe. New York City, January, 1848.

Important in helping to restore Poe to an active life after Virginia's death were his plans for the *Stylus*. Even during the last months of her illness he had kept looking ahead to the publication of his magazine. In the letter to Cooke in this exhibition, he had referred to the *Stylus* as "the one great purpose of my literary life. Undoubtedly (unless I die) I will accomplish it..." His optimism in the face of domestic disasters and disappointed hopes was obstinate and touching.

The copy of the "Prospectus of the Stylus" shown here is dated January, 1848. While the text makes use of the earlier "Prospectus of the Penn Magazine" in this exhibition and the "Prospectus of the Stylus" that appeared in the *Philadelphia Saturday Museum* for March 4, 1843, it has been brought up to date and develops new ideas. Another issue of the prospectus was circulated in April, 1848.

At the same time Poe was planning a tour. "My plan," he confided in Eveleth on January 4, 1848, "is to go through the South & West and endeavor to interest my friends so as *to commence with a list of at least 500 subscribers.*" Though the trip was never taken, Poe was hopeful even as late as August, 1849, that E. H. N. Patterson of Illinois would finance the venture for him. Ironically he planned a meeting with Patterson in St. Louis on October 15th. When the day arrived, Poe had been dead for eight days, his hopes for the *Stylus* unrealized.

Edgar Allan Poe. One page of the manuscript of a story without title, known to Poe scholars as "The Lighthouse."

The story of which this fragment is the first page is itself a fragment only four pages long. It bears no title and was named "The Lighthouse" by George E. Woodberry, Poe's biographer, who first printed the last three pages. It is not known when Poe wrote it or why it is incomplete. It is believed to be possibly the last story he ever attempted. Perhaps he had abandoned it because of the similarity of its theme — a man contending against the power of the sea — to "A Descent into the Maelström." Perhaps he was working on it at the time of his death.

The narrow strip of paper on which this tale is begun is characteristic of Poe's manuscript rolls.

Edgar Allan Poe. Eureka: A Prose Poem. New-York: George P. Putnam, 1848.

Poe's chief literary occupation in 1847 was *Eureka*, the last of his books to be published during his lifetime. Written in the Fordham cottage, this "essay on the material and the spiritual universe," as Poe called it, reflects the mental condition in which the death of his wife plunged him. Its theory of an atomic universe radiating from a divine unity is based upon the poet's interpretation of contemporary mathematics and physics.

Though *Eureka* is dedicated to Alexander Von Humboldt (1769–1859), the German scientist and author of a work on the cosmos, Poe seems to have thought of it primarily as poetry. The

title page warned that it was "a prose poem," and in the preface Poe declared: "...I present the composition as an Art-Product alone: — let us say as a Romance; or, if I be not urging too lofty a claim, as a Poem... Nevertheless it is as a Poem only that I wish this work to be judged after I am dead."

By February 3, 1848, *Eureka* was sufficiently complete to be read as a lecture at the New York Society Library. So confident did Poe feel of the appeal of its philosophy that he suggested to his old publisher George Putnam that he print 50,000 copies. When asked inevitably for an advance, Putnam risked fourteen dollars. In mid-June he published an edition of 500 copies.

Edgar Allan Poe. Autograph letter to George W. Eveleth, dated New York, June 26, 1849.

When Poe's Maine correspondent, Eveleth, read *Eureka* in February, 1849, he was apparently baffled. He wrote the poet that after his "somewhat hasty perusal," he would "not be so *impious* as to offer an opinion." He went on boldly to say that Poe's idea of stellar movement "coincided" with his own. He even enclosed a scientific paper, "The Nucleus of Our Planet in a State of Igneous Liquifaction."

In the reply shown here Poe rebuked his disciple. "No doubt ere this you have perceived that you have been groping in the dark as regards the general subject," he pontificated. "Before theorizing ourselves on such topics it is always wisest to make ourselves acquainted with the actually ascertained facts & established doctrines." Then he asked to hear "frankly how 'Eureka' impresses you," but dropped a warning hint, "It is accomplishing all that I prophecied — even more."

The third paragraph of the letter introduces Poe's feud with John William Draper (1811–1882), a chemist and at the time a professor at New York University. In 1847 Draper had produced a paper entitled "The Production of Light by Heat." Poe admitted to Eveleth that he had Draper in view in *Eureka* when speaking of " 'the most intolerant & intolerable set of bigots & tyrants that ever existed on the face of the earth.' "

Sarah Helen Whitman. Edgar Poe and His Critics. New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1860.

No better indication of what the loss of Virginia meant to Poe can be found than the complicated story of his relations with women during the three years of life left to him. The love of a mother Mrs. Clemm never failed to give him, but that was not enough. An outburst to Mrs. Shew in June, 1849, revealed a secret panic at the heart of his unhappiness: "...unless some true and tender, and pure womanly love saves me, I shall hardly last a year longer alive!"

His need led him into many an ambiguous situation. His sentimentalities with Mrs. Sarah Anna Lewis, whose verses he had corrected before Virginia's death, and Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke of Lowell, a cousin of Mrs. Osgood's, were literary. In Mrs. Locke's cousin, Mrs. Nancy Richmond, he found a friend with whom he seems to have shared a deep affection. She was his confidante during his involved and stormy engagement to Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman of Providence, another poetess, and his letters to "Annie" suggest a warmer love than he felt for his fiancée. Yet his desire to marry Mrs. Whitman induced him to advance as an argument a distressing statement about his marriage to Virginia: "I did violence to my own heart, and married for another's happiness, where I knew that no possibility of my own existed."

After his engagement with Mrs. Whitman was terminated in December, 1848, he swore to Mrs. Richmond: "...from this day forth I shun the pestilential society of *literary women*." Turning back to his first love, he began to court Elmira Royster Shelton, now a widow. Though he had asked her to marry him, no definite engagement existed at the time of his death.

Mrs. Whitman, however, cherished the poet's memory and a decade after his death wrote this defense of Poe against such critics as his literary executor, the Rev. Rufus W. Griswold.

Sarah Helen Whitman. Edgar Poe and his Critics. New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1860.

Whatever may have been the truth about Poe's feeling for Mrs. Whitman, she seems to have been genuinely devoted to him. She entered upon the engagement after the poet had apparently terrified her by an attempt at suicide. To satisfy her family, who were convinced that Poe was

marrying her for her money, she transferred her property to her mother. Her single stipulation seems to have been that he should give up drinking. It was only when she discovered that he could not live up to his promise that she broke off the engagement within a few days of the date set for the wedding.

A small sign of her lasting affection is to be found in this copy of her defense of Poe which is inscribed " 'Mary Forrest' from Sarah Helen Whitman." Mary Forrest was the pen name of Julia Deane Freeman, a poetess, who in her anthology *Women of the South Distinguished in Literature,* New York, 1860, referred to "that prince of critics, Edgar A. Poe."

Neilson Poe. Autograph letter to Rufus W. Griswold, dated Baltimore, November 1, 1849.

On June 29, 1849, Poe left New York and Mrs. Clemm — forever — on a visit to Richmond intended to create funds and friends for the *Stylus.* Stopping off unexpectedly in Philadelphia, he seems to have gone on a spree that ended with an attack of delirium tremens. In mid-July he arrived in Richmond unbearably depressed and with two dollars supplied by charitable friends.

Here, for awhile, things went better. His old friends welcomed him. He saw Elmira and his sister Rosalie again. He lectured with great literary if not financial success and repeated the performance in Norfolk. After two more drinking bouts, he even joined the local Sons of Temperance.

At the end of September he set out for Philadelphia to earn $100 by editing the poetical works of Mrs. St. Leon Loud. What happened nobody knows. On October 3rd, he was found drunk, robbed, and dying in the streets of Baltimore. His friends and relations were notified — Dr. Joseph E. Snodgrass, Henry Herring, Neilson Poe — and he was carried to Washington College Hospital where he never regained full consciousness. He died around five o'clock in the morning on October 7th.

As literary executor, Griswold wrote Neilson Poe some three weeks later for information. In the answer shown here Poe's cousin defended him and promised further details now lost: "The history of the last few days of his life is known to no one so well as to myself, and is of touching & melancholy interest as well as of the most admonitory import. I think I can demonstrate that he passed, by *a single indulgence,* from a condition of perfect sobriety to one bordering upon the madness usually occasioned only by long continued intoxication, and that he is entitled to a far more favourable judgment upon his last hours than he has received —"

A Directory of the Book-Arts and Book Trade in Philadelphia to 1820 including Painters and Engravers

By H. Glenn Brown and Maude O. Brown

PART VI

Hockinhall, John, bookbinder.
2 Carters Alley, 1793.

Hodgdon, Samuel, papermaker.
1790 (*Pa. Packet*, June 5).

Hodge, Hugh, bookseller.
1757 (*Pa. Gaz.*, March 10).

Hoding, Thomas, landscape painter.
75 S. Second, 1819.
26 N. Ninth, 1820.

Hoff. *See* Jones, Hoff and Derrick; *also* Hoff and Derrick.

Hoff, John, printer.
48 Cherry, 1803–09.
See also Hoff and Kammerer.

Hoff, Margaret, bookfolder, widow.
Near Fourth in Cherry Alley, 1800.
48 Cherry, 1802–04.

Hoff and Derrick, printers (Phillip Derrick).
1794 (E).

Hoff and Kammerer, printers (J. Hoff, H. Kammerer, Jr.).
1796 (E).

Hoffman, Jacob, delineator.
1792–93 (PH).
1795 (PH).

Hoffner, Charles B., paper stainer.
56 S. Eleventh, 1818.
Bushhill, 1819–20.

Hogan, Andrew, printer.
25 N. Sixth, 1811.
2 Hinckels Court, 1813–14.
159 S. Sixth, 1816–17.

Hogan, David, printer, bookseller.
1796 (E).
George, a few doors below South, 1798 (E).
222 S. Third, 1798–99 (E), 1800.
51 S. Third, 1801–09.
245 Market, 1810 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 12).
249 Market, 1810–11, 1813–14, 1816–20.

Hogan, David, printer, bookseller, *continued*
249 Market, 1815 (*Aurora*, Oct. 10).
Market near Sixth, 1819 (*Aurora*, Feb. 2).
See also Hogan and M'Elroy.

Hogan, Edmund, directory maker.
86 S. Third, 1795.
85 S. Third, 1796.

Hogan and M'Elroy, printers (David Hogan).
George, third door below South, 1797 (E).
1 N. Third, 1798.

Holgate, I., bookseller.
205 Market, 1811 (*Aurora*, June 22).
See also Conrad and Holgate.

Holland, John Joseph, landscape painter, scene painter.
About 1796–97 (SW).
95 S. Eighth, 1802–07.

Holland, Nathaniel, bookbinder, ink and writing paper seller.
Almost opposite the Conestogoe Wagon, Market St., 1747 (*Pa. Gaz.*, July 23).

Holme, John, bookseller.
1736 (E).

Holme, Thomas, surveyor-general, map maker.
1682–88 (SW).
1690 (DAB).
1695 (DAB).

Holt, Obadiah, bookbinder.
38 S. Fourth, 1794.

Hones and Town, auctioneers.
1817 (*Aurora*, Aug. 22).

Honey and Mouse, book auctioneers.
Upper end of Second, 1773 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Dec. 8).

Hood, Nathaniel, printer.
122 S. Sixth, 1811.
10 Mulberry, 1813.

Hooker, William, engraver.
82 S. Fifth, 1805.
Helped organize the Philadelphia Society of Artists, 1810 (S).

Hooker, William, engraver, *continued*
112 Walnut, 1813.
47 Sansom, 1814.
Moved to New York 1816 (S).
See also Hooker and Co.

Hooker and Co., patent copperplate printing office (William Hooker).
112 Walnut, 1811.

Hope, Thomas, shipbroker, publisher.
Office 1 Carpenters Bldg., near the Custom House, dwelling 69 Cherry, 1805.
1 Carpenters Bldg., and 20 Carters Alley, 1806–07.
Carpenters Bldg., 1808.
1 Carpenters Bldg., and 63 Chestnut, 1809–11, 1813–14.
63 Chestnut, 1816–17, 1819–20.
See also Hope and Co.

Hope and Co., lottery, booksellers, stationers, exchange office (Thomas Hope).
136 Market, 1808 (*Aurora*, Feb. 27).
63 Chestnut, 1811, 1813–14, 1816–17, 1819–20.

Hopkins, Benjamin B., stationer, bookseller.
170 Market, 1807.
93 N. Sixth, 1809.
68 S. Sixth, 1810–11.
13 N. Alley, 1813.
66 S. Fourth, 1814.
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut, 1816–17.
See also Farrand, Hopkins, Zantzinger and Co.; *also* Farrand, Hopkins and Co.; *also* Hopkins, Benjamin B., and Co.; *also* Hopkins and Earle.

Hopkins, Benjamin B., and Co., stationers.
1806 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Dec. 26).
Cor. Market and Fifth, 1807 (*U. S. Gaz.*).
170 Market, 1808 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 1).
1810 (*U. S. Gaz.*, July 2).
N. W. cor. Chestnut and Sixth, 1811.

Hopkins, Charles B., printer.
Osbourns Court, 1813–14, 1816–17.

Hopkins, William H., stationer.
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut, 1810.
688 S. Sixth, 1811.
See also Finley and Hopkins.

Hopkins and Earle, stationers, booksellers (Benjamin B. Hopkins, Edward Earle).
170 Market, 1808–09.
1810 (*U. S. Gaz.*, July 2).
1811 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 2).

Houdet, René, author-bookseller.
1796 (E).

House, James, portrait painter.
1799 (SW).

Houston, H. H., engraver.
1769–1798 (S).

Houston, Thomas B., printer.
103 Coates, 1817.
2 M'Michaels Court, 1819.
Shackamaxon near Queen, 1820.

Howell, John B., paper stainer.
351 N. Second, 1818.
125 N. Front, 1820 (SW).

Howell, Reading, surveyor, map publisher.
Fifth above Arch, 1787 (*Pa. Packet*, Feb. 17).
1790 (*Pa. Packet*, July 2).
88 N. Fifth, 1791–92 (E), 1793–99.
132 N. Third, 1805.
228 Spruce, 1805 (*Aurora*, Nov. 13), 1806–11, 1813–14, 1816–18.
Inquire 228 Spruce, 1819–20.

Howell, Samuel, merchant, bookseller.
Chestnut, 1753 (*Pa. Gaz.*, May 3).

Howorth, George, bookbinder, paper ruler by machine.
368 S. Second, 1811.
31 Church Alley, 1813 (*Aurora*, May 18).
48 Bread, 1813.
11 Franklin Court, 1814 (*Aurora*, April 7).
S. E. cor. Fourth and Chestnut, 1814.
Cor. Darby Road and High, 1818–20.
See also Murdock and Howorth; *also* Howorth and Marot; *also* Mason and Howorth.

Howorth and Marot, bookbinders (George Howorth, William Marot).
Cor. Darby Road and High, 1818–19.

Hubley, A., and Co., auctioneers.
Southwark Auction Store, 1788 (*Pa. Packet*, July 1), 1789 (*Pa. Packet*, Jan. 8), 1790 (*Pa. Packet*, May 3).
285 S. Front, 1791.
54 S. Front, 1791, 1793.
Front below Chestnut, 1792 (*Am. Daily Adv.*, March 1).

Huddle, Joseph, Jr., bookseller.
77 Swanson (Southwark), 1815 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 30).

Hudson, Edward, bookseller.
182 Market, 1804 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 5).
See also Byrne, Patrick, and Co.

Hulings, Michael, paper stainer.
90 Christian, 1819.
103 Catherine, 1820.

Huliot, Aaron, "painter."
1717 (SW).

Humes, John, auctioneer.
16 N. Seventh, 1810–11.
1812 (*Aurora,* Jan. 13).
22 and 51 N. Front, 1813.
51 N. Front and 16 N. Seventh, 1814.
51 N. Front, dwelling 165 Walnut (Sansoms Row), 1816–20.
See also Humes and Etting; *also* Humes and Lippincott.

Humes and Etting, auctioneers (John Humes, Reuben Etting).
158 S. Front, 1809 (*Aurora*).
15 S. Front, 1810–11.
Dissolved, 1811 (*Aurora,* Nov. 6).

Humes and Lippincott, auctioneers (John Humes, J. and W. Lippincott).
1811 (*Aurora,* Nov. 26).
15 S. Front, 1813, 1814 (*Aurora,* Sept. 26), 1815 (*U. S. Gaz.,* Jan. 30).
1816 (*U. S. Gaz.,* Sept. 4).
1817 (*Aurora,* Feb. 1).
1818 (*U. S. Gaz.,* March 9).
1819 (*Aurora,* April 24).

Humphreys, A. Y., stationer.
85 Locust, 1818–20.
See also Humphreys, J. and A. Y.

Humphreys, Daniel, printer, proof reader, publisher.
1775 (H).
1777–78 (E).
North side of Spruce, near cor. of Second, 1777 (*Pa. Gaz.,* June 11).
Dock, near the Drawbridge, 1784 (E).
Dock, bet. Walnut and Spruce, 1785.
Spruce near the Drawbridge, 1785 (E).
1784–92 (BR).
132 Front, near the Drawbridge, 1790–92 (E).
48 Spruce, 1793–1803.
272 S. Front, 1804–11.
See also Oswald and Humphreys; *also* Story and Humphreys.

Humphreys, David, printer, publisher.
In Spruce, bet. Front and Second, 1786 (E).
At the New Printing Office in Dock near the Drawbridge, 1786–87 (E).
At the New Printing Office in Spruce near the Drawbridge, 1787–89 (E).
At the New Printing Office in Front near the Drawbridge, 1789 (E).
See also Oswald and Humphreys.

Humphreys, Edward D., papermaker.
Paper mill for sale in Haverford Twp., Delaware Co., on Cobbs Creek, seven miles from Philadelphia at the intersection of the Haverford and Radnor Roads, one-fourth mile from the Friends' Meeting House and one mile from the Lancaster Turnpike, 1818 (*Aurora,* Oct. 22).

Humphreys, James, printer, publisher, stationer.
Lower cor. Blackhorse alley in Front, 1775–76 (T).
Was in Philadelphia with the British and evacuated with them (T).
74 Third, cor. of Cherry Alley, 1797–98 (E).
Opposite the Bank of the U. S. in S. Third, 1798–99 (E).
74 N. Third, 1798.
59 S. Third, 1799, 1800 (NT).
106 Market, 1800–01.
Cor. Dock and Walnut, 1802–04.
Walnut and Second, 1804 (*U. S. Gaz.,* Oct. 30), 1805–09.
S. W. cor. Walnut and Second, 1813.
61 S. Second, 1814.
95 S. Front, dwelling 119 S. Front, 1816–17.
86 S. Front, 1817, 1820.
86 S. Front, dwelling 119 S. Front, 1818–19.
See also Humphreys, J. and A. Y.

Humphreys, J. and A. Y., stationers (James and A. Y. Humphreys).
Cor. Walnut and Second, 1810.
S. W. cor. Walnut and Second, 1811.
44 Walnut, 1811 (C).

Humphreys, James, Jr., printer, publisher.
Front, at the lower Cor. of Blackhorse Alley, 1772–76 (E).
Cor. Blackhorse Alley and Front, 1777 (*Pa. Gaz.,* July 23).
Market, bet. Front and Second, 1777–78 (E).
Nearly opposite the Guard House, 1778 (E).
1779 (E).
1785 (*Pa. Packet,* May 13).
Worked with his father and gave up the business in 1812 (T).

Humphreys, John, bookseller.
48 N. Front, 1820.

Humphreys, William, artist.
1819 (*Aurora,* April 13).

Hunter, William, printer.
53 Walnut, 1794.
See also Colerick and Hunter.

Huntley, George B., printer.
Thirteenth below Walnut, 1818.

Hurley, Thomas, paper store.
Third, twelve doors below Race, 1786 (*Pa. Packet*, Oct. 19).
Carters Alley near Second and Chestnut, 1787 (*Pa. Packet*, March 30).
See also Hurley's Paper Store.

Hurley's Paper Store.
78 Chestnut, 1805 (*Aurora*, April 30).

Hurtel, John F., printer.
124 S. Second, 1817–20.

Hurter, John, vender.
1782 (E).

Husbands, Herman, author-bookseller.
1761 (E).

Husslepath, Henry, paper stainer.
West, 1811 (C).
Marlborough near Beech, 1816–17.
Also spelled Husselbach.

Hutchins, Andrew J., publisher.
1813 (SW).
Associated with Thomas Waterman.

Hutman, Christian Frederic, printer.
Worked with Bradford, Saur 2nd, and Hall and Sellers; arrived in Philadelphia 1753; died 1777 (MC).

Hutt, John, engraver.
1775 (S).
Associated with John Norman.

Hyde, George, bookbinder, bookseller.
1788 (E).
103 Chestnut, 1794.
32 Carters Alley, 1795.
147 Chestnut, 1797.
149 Chestnut, 1798–1802.
77 Chestnut, 1810–11.
71 Chestnut, 1811 (C), 1813–14, 1816–17.
71 Chestnut, dwelling 210 Walnut, 1818–20.
See also Hyde, George, and Co.; *also* Hyde, George, and Son; *also* Muir and Hyde; *also* Stewart and Hyde.

Hyde, George, and Co., bookbinders, stationers (George Hyde, Christopher Goodman).
71 Chestnut, 1803–05, 1809 (*U. S. Gaz.*).
77 Chestnut, 1806–10.

Hyde, George, and Son, booksellers, stationers.
71 Chestnut, 1818–20.

Hyde, William, bookseller, stationer.
71 Chestnut, 1818–20.

Hyer, Walter W., printer.
18 N. Third, 1797.
Bet. Eighth and Ninth in Walnut, 1799, 1800 (NT).
New Market, 1800.
See also Dunning and Hyer.

Hymes, Francis, drawing master.
140 S. Fifth, 1804.

Hyndman, Samuel, publisher.
Zeen, 1800.
Plum from Second, 1801.
Cor. Shippen and Crab, 1802.
268 S. Fourth, 1803–04.
264 S. Fourth, 1805.

Hyndshaw, John, merchant, bookbinder, bookseller, stationer.
Market, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, 1729 (*Pa. Gaz.*, the thirteenth of the first month).
The sign of Two Bibles against the Presbyterian Meeting House, 1730 (*Pa. Gaz.*, April 30 – May 7).
Second, 1730 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Sept. 3–10).
Second, 1731 (*Pa. Gaz.*, March 18–25).
"Binds any sort of book neatly, at reasonable price. And takes Salt Water out of Books, and Paper, so as the Damage both have got thereby cannot be much perceived."

Immel, John, printer.
159 N. Sixth, 1802–03.

Inglis, John, author-bookseller.
1763 (E).

Ingram, John, bookseller.
Third, 1734 (*Pa. Gaz.*, May 30 – June 6).

Innes, John, printers' joiner.
Back 77 Dock, 1797 (*Aurora*, Oct. 30).
1797 (*Am. Daily Adv.*, April 1).
See also Innes, John, and Co.

Innes, John, and Co., printers' joiners.
Cor. Relief and Carters Alley, 1797–98.

Inskeep, John, Jr., bookseller.
4 S. Third, 1811.
4 S. Third and cor. Walnut and Seventh, 1813–14.
Inquire Walnut and Seventh, 1816–17.
No occupation listed for 1816–17.
See also Bradford and Inskeep.

Irwin. *See* Irwin and Kelly.

Irwin, John M., auctioneer.
10 N. Eighth, 1801.
101 S. Fifth, 1802–04.
43 S. Eighth, 1805.
See also Irwin and Hill.

Irwin and Hill, auctioneers (John M. Irwin).
1804 (*Aurora*).

Irwin and Kelly, booksellers, publishers (Samuel Kelly).
76 N. Fourth, 1805.

Israel, Samuel, auctioneer.
56 S. Front, 1799 (*Aurora*, July 29).
55 N. Second, 1799 (*Aurora*, Aug. 12), 1800–02, 1810.
See also Israel, Samuel, and Co.

Israel, Samuel, and Co., auctioneers (Samuel Israel, Edward Fox).
56 S. Front, 1803–09.

Jack, Robert, author-bookseller.
1790 (E).

Jack, William, printer.
69 S. Front, 1804.

Jackson. *See* Jackson and Dunn.

Jackson, Alexander, printer.
34 Strawberry, 1811.

Jackson, Benjamin, bookseller.
Books to be auctioned at the Auction Room in Vidals Alley, 1761 (*Pa. Gaz.*, June 25).

Jackson, Benjamin, ink powder maker.
1770 (*Pa. Gaz.*, April 5).
Advertises that he has made as good a product as the European ink-powder; says that he sells it as cheaply.

Jackson, William, publisher, editor.
1804 (*U. S. Gaz.*, June 29).
Office 76 S. Second, dwelling 257 Chestnut, 1805.
Office 1 Lodge, dwelling 257 Chestnut, 1806.
Office 1 New Bank, dwelling 124 Spruce, 1807–09, 1811 (C), 1813–14.
Office 1 New Bank (Late Lodge), dwelling 127 Spruce, 1810–11.
Office 1 Lodge, dwelling 124 Spruce, 1816–19.
Office 1 Lodge, dwelling S. Ninth near Locust, 1820.

Jackson and Dunn, booksellers.
1784 (E).
15 Chestnut, 1785.
Chestnut, bet. Second and Front, 1785.
Front, bet. Chestnut and Walnut, 1786 (*Pa. Packet*, Feb. 14).
Partnership dissolved Aug. 1, 1786; *see Pa. Packet*, July 14, 1786.

Jacobs, Benjamin, blackball maker, dealer in old clothes.
187 N. Front, 1793–97.
189 N. Front, 1798–99.

James. *See* James and Luke; *also* Smith and James.

James, Joseph, printer, bookseller.
Chestnut, bet. Front and Second, 1787–89 (E).
1790 (E).
147 High, 1791 (E).
See also James and Johnson.

James, Samuel, bookbinder.
3 Marshalls Alley, 1819.

James, Scotch, bookseller.
1741 (E).

James and Johnson, printers, booksellers (Joseph James, Benjamin Johnson).
North side of Market, bet. Third and Fourth, 1790–91 (E).
147 Market, 1791.

James and Luke, bookbinders.
Rutters Alley, 1797–98.

Jamison, John, typefounder.
Cedar near Tenth, 1811, 1813–14, 1816–17.

Jansen, Reinier, printer.
1699–1705 (E).

January, Benjamin, bookbinder, stationer, publisher.
Water, a little to the southward of the Drawbridge, 1773 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Aug. 11), 1774 (*Pa. Gaz.*, April 27).
Advertises that he "still carries on business as usual" at Front, nearly opposite the Coffee House, 1781 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Feb. 7).
Front, a few doors below Market, 1781 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Nov. 21).
Front, bet. Market and Chestnut, 1785.
North side of Chestnut, three doors above Fourth, 1789 (*Pa. Packet*, Jan. 31).
77 S. Second, 1791 (*Am. Daily Adv.*, Feb. 3), 1793–96.

Jardella, Andrew, engraver, sculptor.
172 Arch, 1800 (NT), 1802–03.
192 Arch, 1804.
54 N. Eighth, 1805–10.
Back 52 N. Eighth, 1811 (C).
52 N. Eighth, 1813.
12 Fayette, 1814.
3 Zane, 1816–17.
224 S. Front, dwelling 386 S. Second, 1818.
224 S. Front, dwelling 68 Queen, 1819.
59 N. Eighth, 1820.

Jaymond and Lauson, auctioneers.
254 S. Second, 1797 (*Am. Daily Adv.*, July 1).

Jenkins, John J., bookbinder.
123 Race, 1819–20.

Jenks, John, printer.
Elizabeth near Tenth, 1813.
Callowhill near Tenth, 1814.
241 Callowhill, 1816–17.
233 Callowhill, 1817.
Callowhill above Tenth, 1818.
Tenth above Vine, 1819–20.

Jennings, John, auctioneer.
34 S. Front, dwelling 224 Spruce, 1819.
107 S. Fourth, 1820.
See also Jennings, Jones and Co.

Jennings, Richard, printer.
Tenth below Market, 1804–05.

Jennings, Samuel, artist, drawing master.
At the building of the State Lottery, 1787 (*Pa. Packet*, Feb. 19).
1792 (SW).

Jennings, Jones and Co., auctioneers (John Jennings, George W. Jones, Joseph Archer, James Large Miffin).
51 N. Front, 1818 (*U. S. Gaz.*, April 8).
34 S. Front, 1819.
Occupied same warehouse as Montmollin, 1818.

Jervis, Martin, pamphlet seller.
Three doors below the Post Office in Second, 1737 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Jan. 6–13).

Jewesson, George, printer.
Walnut above Tenth, 1810–11.

Jeyes, Francis, vendue store.
Vine, 1771 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Dec. 12).
See also Footman and Jeyes.

Johnson, Andrew, bookbinder.
15 Springett Alley, 1818.

Johnson, Benjamin, printer, bookseller, stationer.
147 Market, 1792 (E), 1793–94 (E), 1796–97 (E).
Market, Eighth door below Fourth, 1795–96 (E).
23 New Market, 1800.
39 Vine, 1801.
37 Vine and 31 Market, 1802.
31 Market, 1803–06.
249 Market, 1807–10.
22 N. Second and 457 High, 1813–14.
15 and 457 High, 1816.

Johnson, Benjamin, printer. . . , *continued*
Inquire 457 High, 1817.
455 High, 1818 (late bookseller).
31 and 455 High, 1817, 1819–20.
See also James and Johnson; *also* Johnson, Benjamin and Jacob; *also* Johnson and Justice.

Johnson, Benjamin and Jacob, booksellers.
147 Market, 1796 (E), 1798–99 (E), 1800–01.

Johnson, Caleb. *See* Richards and Johnson.

Johnson, Charles, carpenter, printing ink manufacturer, grocer, lampblack manufacturer.
Tenth and Lombard, 1805–11, 1813–14, 1815 (*Aurora*, May 5), 1816–20.
See also Wrigley and Johnson.

Johnson, Conrad, bookseller.
34 German, 1811.
36 German, 1811 (C).
80 N. Fourth, 1813.

Johnson, Jacob, printer, bookseller, inkmaker.
147 Market, 1802–03.
147 Market and 16 N. Fourth, 1804–11, 1813–14.
147 Market, 1816.
Inquire 147 Market, 1817–18.
229 N. Fourth, 1819–20.
See also Johnson and Warner; *also* Johnson, Benjamin and Jacob; *also* Johnson, Jacob, and Co.

Johnson, Jacob, and Co., printers.
147 Market, 1794–96, 1797 (E).

Johnson, John, printer.
Locust below Eighth, 1811.
1814 (*Aurora*, Nov. 5).
Elmsleys Alley, 1814, 1816–17.

Johnson, Joseph, printer.
188 Race, 1795–96, 1798.

Johnson, Richard, printer.
S. Eleventh, 1801.
416 S. Second, 1803.
5 Summers Court, 1804–06.
7 Summers Court, 1807–08.
34 German, 1810.
34 German and 404 N. Third, 1811 (C).
Back 404 N. Third, 1811.
80 N. Fourth, 1813–14, 1816.
26 and 28 Branch, 1814.
57 N. Sixth, 1816–17.
111 N. Sixth, 1817.
Camden, N. J., 1818.
Also spelled Johnsen.

Johnson, Robert, stationer, bookseller.
31 and 147 Market, 1803 (*U. S. Gaz.*).
2 N. Third, 1803 (*U. S. Gaz.*, July 20), 1804–07.
193 Market and 43 N. Eighth, 1807.
193 Market, 1808.
182 Arch, 1810.
176 Arch, 1811, 1813–14.
After 1810 listed as "late bookseller."
See also Johnson, Robert, and Co.

Johnson, Robert, and Co., booksellers.
147 Market, 1798–99 (E), 1800 (NT).

Johnson, Samuel, printer.
42 Union, 1791.
41 Chestnut, 1793.

Johnson, Samuel, "painter."
1717 (SW).

Johnson, Tiberius, printer.
1704–06 (E).
1707 (T).

Johnson, William, engraver.
151 S. Fifth, 1808.
100 Gaskill, 1809–10.

Johnson and Justice, printers, booksellers (Benjamin Johnson, William Justice).
41 Chestnut, 1792 (E), 1793.

Johnson and Warner, stationers (Jacob Johnson, Benjamin Warner).
147 Market, 1809–11, 1812 (*U. S. Gaz.*, June 23), 1813–14, 1816–17.
1811 (FR).

Johnston, David Claypoole, engraver.
1819 (S).

Johnston, John, printer.
S. Third, bet. Shippen and Plum, 1797.

Johnston, William, printer.
155 S. Sixth, 1805–08, 1810–11.
135 S. Sixth, 1811 (C).
86 Lombard, 1816.
6 Fetter Lane, 1817.
77 Lombard, 1818.
77 Lombard and 47 Dock, 1819.
47 Dock, dwelling 143 S. Fifth, 1820.
Also spelled Johnson, 1810, 1818–19.

Jones. *See* Jones, Hoff, and Derrick; *also* Meyer and Jones.

Jones, Rev. Mr., seller of religious tracts.
1743 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Dec. 1).

Jones, Andrew, paper stainer.
North Thirteenth, 1809–10, 1811 (C).
Thirteenth above Race, 1811, 1813.
Race above Juniper, 1814.
486 Race, 1816–17.

Jones, Benjamin, engraver.
Located in Philadelphia, 1798–1815 (S).
48 S. Second, 1798.
47 Chestnut, 1799–1801, 1804.
47 Chestnut and 48 S. Second, 1802–03.
8 Carters Alley, 1807–11, 1813.
82 S. Fourth, 1814.
50 Walnut, 1816–19.
47 Chestnut and 50 Walnut, 1820.

Jones, Christopher M., grocer, printer.
416 N. Third, 1810–11.
57 Green, 1816–19.

Jones, Elizabeth, teacher, stationer.
30 N. Fourth, 1802–05.
22 N. Fourth, 1806.
26 N. Fourth, 1811, 1813, 1817.
28 N. Fourth, 1816.

Jones, George, printer.
Marlborough near Pine, 1811.
Listed 1813–14 as a calico printer.

Jones, George W., auctioneer.
34 S. Front, dwelling 139 Walnut, 1819–20.
See also Neff, Jones and Co.; *also* Jennings, Jones and Co.

Jones, Ira, printer.
1802 (P).
72 N. Seventh, 1805–10.
97 Mulberry, 1811, 1813–14, 1816–18.
18 Cherry, 1820.
After 1811 listed as a gentleman.

Jones, Lees, papermaker.
S. Second near Christian, 1797.

Jones, Nathan, Jr., printer.
138 Spruce, 1809–10.
4 S. Alley, 1811.
82 Union, 1813–14, 1816–17.
50 S. Second and 82 Union, 1818.
60 S. Second and 82 Union, 1819–20.

Jones, William, bookbinder, bookseller, whalebone cutter.
73 Race, 1791 (E).
30 N. Fourth, 1798 (E).
N. Fourth, 1799.
Bet. Market and Arch in Fourth, 1800.
80 N. Fourth, 1800 (T).
30 N. Fourth, 1801.
See also Saur and Jones.

Jones, William R., engraver.
23 Carters Alley, 1807–11, 1812 (A), 1818–20.
25 S. Second, 1813–14.
1815 (A).
277 N. Second, 1816.
354 N. Third, 1817.

Jones, Hoff and Derrick, printers (Phillip Derrick).
8 N. Fifth, 1793–94 (E).

Justice, J. P., printer.
481 N. Second, 1819–20.
See also Probasco and Justice.

Justice, Joseph, engraver.
1810–20 (S).

Justice, William, printer.
16 Grays Alley, 1793.
See also Johnson and Justice.

Kammerer, Heinrich, printer, bookseller, stationer.
Third, bet. Market and Arch, 1788 (*Pa. Packet*, Aug. 29), 1792 (*Am. Daily Adv.*, Feb. 2).
24 N. Third, 1791, 1792 (E), 1793–97.
See also Steiner and Kammerer.

Kammerer, Heinrich, Jr., printer, publisher.
Crown, 1797.
24 N. Third, 1798.
See also Neale and Kammerer; *also* Hoff and Kammerer; *also* Kammerer, Heinrich, Jr., and Co.; *also* Kammerer, Heinrich and Joseph.

Kammerer, Heinrich, Jr., and Co., printers.
24 in der Dritten-Strasse, zwischen der Markt- und Arch-Strasse, 1797 (E).

Kammerer, Heinrich, Jr., and Joseph, printers.
1798 (SE).

Kammerer, Joseph R., publisher, printer.
1798–99 (BR).
Fourth door above Fifth, 1807.
104 Mulberry, 1808.
65 S. Seventh, 1808–09.
212 Chestnut, 1810.
7 Little George, 1811.
See also Kammerer, Heinrich, Jr., and Joseph R.; *also* Kammerer and Helmbold; *also* Kammerer, Joseph R., and Co.; *also* Fry and Kammerer.

Kammerer, Joseph R., and Co., publishers.
1798–99 (E).

Kammerer and Helmbold, publishers (Joseph R. Kammerer, George Helmbold, Jr.).
72 Race, 1799 (*Aurora*, May 29), 1800.

Kampher, Jacob, typefounder.
140 N. Fifth, 1791, 1793.
142 N. Fifth, 1794.
5 N. Fifth, 1795.
5, Fourteen Chimnies proceeding from Vine, 1796.
Fourteen Chimnies, 1797–98.
286 Lombard, 1802.
264 Lombard, 1803.
284 Lombard, 1804–07.
Center Alley, 1809.
Weavers Alley and Twelfth, 1810.
Quince Alley, 1811.
Also spelled Campher, Campshire, Kepper, Kempher, Kauffer.

Kampher, Joseph, typefounder.
144 N. Fifth, 1791.
132 N. Fifth, 1794.
284 Lombard, 1802–03.
286 Lombard, 1804–07.
Tenth near Pine, 1808–11.
Also spelled Campher, Campshire, Kepper, Kempher, Kauffer.

Kane, Andrew, printer.
Sansom near Eighth, 1811.

Karen, Francis, typefounder.
228 S. Fifth, 1813.
Shippen below Sixth, 1814, 1816–17.
178 Shippen, 1818–20.
? Keron.

Katz, J. John, bookbinder.
140 Chestnut, dwelling 9 Zane, 1818.
Over the Phoenix hose house, dwelling 9 Zane, 1819–20.

Kauffelt, George, bookbinder.
130 Callowhill, 1810–11.

Kauffelt, Nicholas, printer.
140 Callowhill, 1801.
? Kornfelt.

Kay, James. *See* Key.

Kean, Andrew, printer.
271 S. Sixth, 1803.

Kean, Robert, seller of religious books.
Walnut, bet. Front and Second, 1813 (*Aurora*, June 16).

Kearney, Francis, engraver.
1810 (S).
24 Race, 1811.
75 Locust, 1811–12 (A).
64 S. Eighth and cor. Seventh and Sansom, 1813–14.
1815 (A).
Cor. Seventh and Sansom, 1816–17.

Kearney, Francis, engraver, *continued*
10 Library and cor. Seventh and Sansom, 1818.
10 Library, dwelling 57 S. Seventh, 1819–20.
See also Tanner, Vallance, Kearney and Co.; *also* Kearney and Co.; *also* Tanner, Kearney and Tiebout.

Keegan, Thomas, bookbinder.
66 Dock, 1817.

Keel, Baltis, printer.
21 Sassafras Alley, 1819–20.

Keel, William, printer.
262 Lombard, 1811.

Keever, Charles, paper stainer.
Webbs Alley, 1818.

Keim, Jacob, copperplate maker.
7 Hinckles Court, 1809–10.
209 Race, 1811.
304 Race, 1813.
304 Race and Mint Court, 1814.
Mint Court, 1816–18.
187 Cherry, 1819–20.

Keimer, Samuel, printer, bookseller, publisher.
1720 (T).
High, 1723–26 (E).
Second, near the Market, 1726–29 (E).
See also Keimer and Harry.

Keimer and Harry, printers (Samuel Keimer, David Harry).
1730 (E).

Kellog, William, stationer, bookseller.
32 N. Fourth, 1811.

Kelly, Erasmus, bookseller.
Moravian Alley, 1783 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Jan. 29).

Kelly, Samuel, printer.
119 N. Sixth, 1807.
59 N. Fourth, 1808.
See also Kelly, Samuel, and Co.; *also* Irwin and Kelly.

Kelly, Samuel, and Co., publishers.
76 N. Fourth, 1805 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Dec. 11), 1806 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 1).

Kelly, Thomas and William, stationers.
76 N. Fourth, 1805.

Kelly, William, stationer.
76 N. Fourth, 1806.
See also Kelly, Thomas and William.

Kempher. *See* Kampher.

Kendall, Benjamin, merchant, stationer.
Chestnut, 1755 (*Pa. Gaz.*, May 1), 1756 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Jan. 29).

Kennedy, Andrew, printer.
2 Blackhorse Alley, 1791.

Kennedy, James, engraver.
1812 (S).

Kennedy, Robert, copperplate printer.
Third, bet. Market and Arch, 1761 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Oct. 29).

Kennedy, Samuel, print publisher, caricaturist, looking glass manufacturer.
72 Chestnut, 1813–14, 1816–19.
72 Chestnut and dwelling 3 Lodge, 1820.
Exhibited pictures for the Association of American Artists, 1819.
United with William Charles to encourage publications of caricatures in the U. S. (F).
See also Kennedy and West.

Kennedy, Thomas, printer, grocer.
1803 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 19).
1804 (*Aurora*, Oct. 30).
Pattons Court, 1810.
Chestnut and Twelfth, 1811.

Kennedy, William, bookbinder.
Buttonwood Lane, 1819–20.

Kennedy and West, print publishers (Samuel Kennedy, Samuel S. West).
72 Chestnut, 1819 (*Aurora*, July 1).
Print publishers for the Association of American Artists.

Kenny, Bernard, printer.
Near 60 St. Johns, 1809–10.

Kenny, Michael, printer.
1818 (*Aurora*, Nov. 13).

Kent, James, maker of typographical, copperplate, standing, lining and sewing presses; seller of printers and binders supplies; furniture packer.
14 Greenleaf Court, 1816–19.
See Aurora, March 2, 1818; *also U. S. Gaz.*, Feb. 14, 1818.

Kepper, Jacob. *See* Kampher.

Keron, Francis, typefounder.
78 Shippen, 1816–17.
? Karen.

Key, James, printer, publisher.
40 Duke (Northern Liberty), 1791, 1793.
Artillery Lane, bet. Second and Front, 1796.
Duke, 1794, 1797.
See also Dobelbower, Key and Simpson; *also* Key and Simpson.

Key and Simpson, booksellers (James Key).
1796 (E).

Kilkenny, Bernard, bookseller.
Walnut, bet. Front and Second, 1783 (*Pa. Gaz.*, July 23).

Kimber, Emmor, bookseller, stationer, print and map publisher.
170 S. Second, 1804–08.
21 Powell, 1809.
31 Spruce, 1810–11, 1813–14.
93 Market, 1815 (*U. S. Gaz.*, July 31).
22 Church Alley, dwelling 21 Spruce, 1816–17.
22 Church Alley, dwelling 31 Spruce, 1817.
Back 93 High, 1818.
See also Kimber and Conrad; *also* Kimber, Conrad and Co.

Kimber, Jesse, vendue cryer.
Oak, 1799.

Kimber, Predy, vendue cryer.
15 N. Ninth, 1794–96.
76 Spruce, 1797.

Kimber, Thomas, bookseller.
237 High, 1814.
93 High, 1816–17.
93 High, dwelling 69 Pine, 1818–19.
93 High, dwelling 124 Pine, 1820.
See also Kimber and Sharpless; *also* Kimber and Richardson.

Kimber and Conrad, stationers (Emmor Kimber, Solomon Conrad).
93 Market, 1810–11, 1813–14.

Kimber, Conrad and Co., printers, booksellers, stationers (Emmor Kimber, Solomon Conrad).
93 Market and 170 S. Second, 1806.
93 Market, 170 S. Second and 24 Church Alley, 1807–08.
93 Market, 1809.

Kimber and Richardson, publishers (Thomas Kimber, John Richardson).
237 Market, 1813–14.

Kimber and Sharpless, stationers, booksellers (Thomas Kimber, Blakely Sharpless).
93 Market, 1815 (*Aurora*, Oct. 10), 1816–20.

King, Charles, portrait painter.
Walnut, 1813 (A).

King, Francis C., bookseller.
42 Market, 1798 (E).

Kinnear, John, vendue house.
Opposite the Blue Bell in Front, Southwark, 1771 (*Pa. Gaz.*, June 13).
Cor. of Third and Vine, 1775 (*Pa. Gaz.*, June 14).

Kinnersley, Ebenezer, author-bookseller.
Near the sign of the George in Second, 1740 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Sept. 11).

Kinsley, John, printer.
1802 (P).
7 Elfriths Alley, 1804.
279 S. Third, 1805–09.
279 S. Third, 1810–11, 1814, 1816–17.
179 S. Third, 1817.
4 Little Pine, 1818.
16 Shippen opposite Vernon, 1820.

Kirk and Rogers, manufacturers of felting for papermaking.
On the Brandywine, 1807 (Poulson's *Am. Daily Adv.*, Sept. 26).

Kite, Benjamin and Thomas, stationers, booksellers.
28 N. Third, 1807.
20 N. Third, 1807 (Poulson's *Am. Daily Adv.*, Sept. 22), 1808–11, 1813–14, 1815 (*Aurora*, Jan. 2), 1816–20.

Kite, Joseph, printer.
20 N. Third, 1819–20.

Kite, Thomas, stationer.
167 High and 20 N. Third, 1809.
20 N. Third and 6 N. Fifth, 1810–11.
20 N. Third, 1813.
20 N. Third and 17 Franklin Court, 1814.
20 N. Third and 3 N. Sixth, 1816–17.
20 N. Third and 7 N. Sixth, 1817–18.
20 N. Third and 137 High, 1819–20.
See also Kite, Benjamin and Thomas.

Klein, George, publisher.
Third, near Arch, 1781–83 (E).
See also Klein and Reynolds.
Also spelled Kline.

Klein and Reynolds, printers (George Klein or Kline, George Reynolds).
Carters Alley, 1784–85 (E).
Race, cor. Moravian Alley, 1785 (*Pa. Packet*, June 15).

Klemm and Bro., music publishers (John G. and A. F. Klemm).
1 N. Fourth, 1818–20 (DS).

Klett, Andrew, printer.
66 Dock, dwelling 50 Cherry, 1818.
See also Thomson and Klett.

Kline, George. *See* Klein.

Kline, John, printer.
183 Cedar, 1818.

Kneass, Charles, copperplate printer.
6 S. Fourth, 1810.

Kneass, John, copperplate printer.
3 Chancery Lane, 1811, 1813.
125 High and 2 Franklin Court, 1814, 1817.
6 N. Eleventh, 1816–17.
8 S. Eighth, dwelling 37 Cherry, 1817 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 15), 1818.
8 S. Eighth, dwelling 8 Schuylkill Eighth, 1819.
18 Library, dwelling 8 Schuylkill Eighth, 1820.
See also Kneass, William and John; *also* Kneass, John and Michael; *also* Kneass, Saurman and Co.; *also* Kneass, Young and Co.; *also* Kneass and Delleker.

Kneass, John and Michael, copperplate printers.
3 Chancery Lane, 1810–11.

Kneass, William, engraver.
120 Market, 1805.
37 Artillery Lane, 1806.
3 Chancery Lane, 1807–09.
3 Chancery Lane, dwelling 229 Mulberry, 1810.
3 Chancery Lane and 46 Crown, 1811.
3 Chancery Lane and 22 N. Eighth, 1813.
125 High, 1814.
1815 (A).
Filbert and Twelfth, 1816–17.
8 S. Eighth, dwelling N. W. cor. Filbert and Twelfth, 1818–20.
See also Kneass, William and John; *also* Kneass, Young and Co.

Kneass, William and John, copperplate printers.
3 Chancery Lane, 1808 (*Aurora*, June 23).

Kneass and Delleker, engravers (John Kneass, George Delleker).
125 High, 1817.

Kneass and Saurman, copperplate printers (? John Kneass, Yerkes Saurman).
18 Library, opposite the U. S. Bank, 1819.

Kneass, Young and Co., engravers (John Kneass, James H. Young).
8 S. Eighth, 1818–20.

Knight, Charles, miniature painter.
38 Zane, 1801–02.
105 N. Second, 1803–04.
6 Carters Alley, 1805.
33 Crown, 1806–11, 1813–14, 1816–17.
22 Crown, 1812–13 (A).

Knight, James, Jr., portrait and ornamental painter.
1 Strawberry, 1820.

Knorr, George, printer.
Shepherds Alley, 1817.
Church Alley, 1818–19.
Church Alley near Cherry, 1820.

Knorr, Henry, printer.
218 S. Sixth, 1810.
214 S. Seventh, 1811.
4 Littleboys Court, 1816–17.
193 N. Front, 1819–20.

Kollock, Isaac, printer.
24 Bread, 1820.
Drinkers Alley, 1820.

Konkle, ——, printer.
1806 (*Aurora*, Oct. 30).

Kornfelt, Nicholas, printer.
1802 (P).
? Kauffelt.

Kramer, John Matthias, artist, teacher, music seller.
House of Mr. Quin, 1775 (*Pa. Gaz.*, Oct. 30).

Kratz, Charles, bookbinder.
Eighth near Vine, 1811.
? Kurtz, ? Krutz.

Krimmel, F. L., artist.
High near Sixth, 1811 (no occupation listed).
223 Spruce, 1820 (A).
? John Lewis Krimmel.

Krimmel, John Lewis, artist.
Arrived in Philadelphia, 1810 (SW).
Member of Columbian Society of Artists, 1810.
1811–13 (A).
291 Race, 1814.
1815 (PH).
Member of Association of American Artists, 1819 (*Aurora*, April 13).
1820 (F).
See also F. L. Krimmel.

Krutz, Charles, bookbinder.
185 N. Eighth, 1811 (C).
? Kurtz, ? Kratz.

Kuhl, Conrad, stationer.
143 N. Second, 1804–10.

Kuhn, George K., auctioneer.
65 S. Front, 1813–14, 1816.
4 Ranstead Court, 1818.
4 N. Fourth, dwelling 4 Ranstead Court, 1819.
15 N. Fourth, dwelling 31 Sansom, 1819 (*Aurora*, Aug. 16), 1820.

Kuhn, Peter, auctioneer, commission merchant.
190 High, 1813–14.
1815 (*Aurora*, Dec. 21).
39 N. Front, 190 High, 1816.
127 and 174 High, 1817–18.
4 N. Fourth, dwelling 174 High, 1819.
See also Kuhn, Peter, and Sons.

Kuhn, Peter, and Sons, auctioneers, commission merchants.
1807 (*Aurora*, May 28).
1809 (*Aurora*).

Kuhn, Peter, and Sons, auctioneers . . ., *cont'd*
221 High, 1810.
190 High, 1810–11.
190 High and 221 High, 1811 (C).
65 S. Front, 1813–14, 1815 (*U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 20).
127 and 174 High, 1817.

Kurtz, Charles, bookbinder.
Back 125 N. Second, 1811, 1813–14, 1816–17.
Vine below Twelfth, 1818.
? Kratz, ? Krutz.

Kurtz, Henry, printer.
1748 (BR).
Still alive in 1814 (MC) and lives in Germantown.
Apprenticed to Saur 1st on arrival in America, 1748 (MC).

(To be continued)

News of the Month

GIFTS

The following list of donors, with a brief description of their gifts, represents a selection from the records of material received during the month ended September 15, 1949. Unless otherwise stated, the donors are of New York City. The Reference Department received as gifts 3,479 volumes, 7,004 pamphlets, 229 prints and 530 maps. The Circulation Department received as gifts 390 volumes and 40 pamphlets.

Art and Prints

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois — *Our Flying Navy in Action, Reproductions from the Abbott Collection of Naval Aviation Paintings.*

David Ashley, Inc. — Reproductions of *Ballerina, A Ballet Girl,* and *Three Dancers,* by Edgar Degas.

Mr. Michel N. Benisovich — Five miscellaneous engravings, including a Nicolo Boldrini (sixteenth-century) woodcut, *St. Jerome,* after a painting by Titian.

Mr. Patrick Codyre — Catalogue: *Retrospective Exhibition of Important Works of John Singer Sargent, February 23rd to March 22nd, 1924,* Grand Central Art Galleries.

Curtis Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, California — *Curtis Handbook of Color Photography,* by Thomas S. Curtis, 1949.

Mr. Francis R. Fast, Hillsdale, New Jersey — *Finger Painting, an outline of its origins and history,* by Francis R. Fast; *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Finger Painting,* by Francis R. Fast, The Berkshire Museum, February, 1949; Print of *South Wind,* by Francis R. Fast. (No. 168 of 250 copies printed)

Mr. A. F. Gilbert — More than 2,000 architectural illustrations.

Miss Lily H. Gondor — *Göndör Bertalan, 1908–1945, grafikai müver,* including illustrations for *Reading Gaol* and *The Divine Comedy,* woodcuts the artist made in a concentration camp. (Privately printed)

Haldeman-Julius Publications, Girard, Kansas — *A Book of Freeman Cartoons,* by James Erickson and Harry Fowler, Editorials by E. Haldeman-Julius, 1949.

Kunsthalle Bern, Bern, Switzerland — Catalogue: *Moderne primitive Maler.*

The Leicester Galleries, London, England — *Artists of Fame and of Promise,* a catalogue of an exhibition . . . August – September, 1949.

Sir Lionel Lindsay, Wahroonga, New South Wales — Twenty-seven etchings, dry points, aquatints and mezzotints selected from Sir Lionel Lindsay's finest works. All are characteristically Australian and of Sir Lionel's own printing, including *Cobb and Company; Shanty on the Rise;* which were awarded the Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1937; *The Never, Never; Snowy River;* and others.

Miss Janet Murray — Thirty-six English mezzotints and engravings.

Miss Georgia O'Keeffe — A large collection of exhibition catalogues and photographs of Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings.

Mrs. Lucila Valdivia, Jackson Heights, New York — One hundred and forty-two original portraits by Rafael Valdivia, including those of Katharine Cornell, Vivian Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore, Bette Davis, and others.

Collections

Mr. William L. Chenery — A collection of books including *Science Remakes Our World,* by James Stokely, 1942; *Heredity and Environment,* by Edward G. Conklin, 1939; *No Place to Hide,* by David Bradley, 1948; and others.

Mr. Edmond Demaître — A collection of books and pamphlets, including *Silhuetter Fran Kräftans Vändkrets,* by Edmond Demaître, 1947; *La Paix de la raison pure,* by Edmond Demaître, 1944; Issues of the periodical *L'Avenir, Revue pour l'étude les problémes politiques,* etc.; and others.

Miss Rose Haibloom — A miscellaneous collection, including invitations, programs and tickets for the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893; a descriptive brochure of the old Wanamaker store; and others.

Mrs. Ferdinand Kaufmann, New Rochelle, New York — *Wormser Zünfte im letzten Jahrhundert der reichsstädtischen Verfassung,* von Max Levy; *Worms am ende der reichsstädtischen Verfassung,* von Max Levy; and other works of Jewish history by the same author.

Mr. Alfred A. Knopf — A miscellaneous collection of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, concerning various subjects, including *Johnson without Boswell,* edited by Hugh Kingsmill, 1941; *American Legend, a treasury of our country's yesterdays,* selected by Robert Van Gelder and Dorothy Van Gelder, 1946; *Life of Goethe,* by P. Hume Brown, 1920; and many others.

Dr. F. F. Lucas — A collection of more than three thousand books, pamphlets, and periodicals, principally concerning engineering, including issues

of *Metals Review; Chemical and Engineering News; Journal of the Franklin Institute;* and others.

Miss Cathy Macpherson — *The History of New York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty* . . . by Diedrich Knickerbocker, London, 1835; Thomas's *New-England Almanack, or, the Massachusetts calendar,* Boston, 1775; *An Astronomical Diary: or almanack* . . . 1765, by Nathaniel Ames, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell — More than seventy-five books, being a collection of German publications and architectural books, including *Dialoge über natürliche Religion,* von David Home, 1905; *Einstein's Relativitäts Theorie,* von Dr. Karl Bollert, 1921; *Architettura Musulmania,* 1914; *Baudenkmaeler des alten Rom,* Heinrich Strack, 1890; and others.

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania — A collection of more than eight hundred pamphlets and periodicals, concerning groups and national problems of various European countries, including issues of *Massis; News from Poland; News of Norway; Croatiapres;* and others.

Miss Eve Zomber — A collection of books in Dutch, including *Rebecca,* door Daphne du Maurier; *Madame Curie,* door Eve Curie; and others.

Genealogy

Mr. Ludwig Wolfgang Brandt — Genealogical charts, papers, photographs, etc., showing the family lines of Wolfgang Ludwig Brandt, with special regard for: Brandt, Meyer, Jacoby, First, Vorhaus, and Mayer.

Mr. James Emery Brooks, Glen Ridge, New Jersey — *Alexander Chambers of Philadelphia,* by James Emery Brooks, 1949.

Mrs. L. S. Cormack, Schenectady, New York — *Index of Mothers Mentioned in Baptisms of the First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady, New York,* by Marie Noll Cormack, 1943; also two brochures: *A Guide to Historic Schenectady; Fort Crailo.*

Mr. S. De Clercq — The Hague, Holland — *Familie-Boek De Clerq,* verzameld en samengesteld door Mr. P. Van Eeghen, 1940; *Gidsje voor de Belangstellende Familieleden van de Schenkingem van de Familie De Clercq-Amsterdam, 1891–1899–1929;* and others.

Mrs. George P. Douglas, Minneapolis, Minnesota — *The Families of Joshua Williams of Chester County, Pennsylvania and McKeehan of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, with some allied families,* compiled by Bessie P. Douglas, 1928.

Mrs. George Haws Feltus, Troy, New York — A corrected genealogical chart for *Our Two Centuries in North Greenwich, Connecticut, 1728–1924.*

Mr. William A. Titus, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin — *Echoes From Old Eden, a township study of the semi-pioneer period, 1870–1900,* by William A. Titus, 1949.

Interesting Items

Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — *U. S. S. Richmond in the Pacific War.*

American Country Life Association, Washington, D. C. — *Needs of Rural Youth.*

Mr. B. E. Ballard, Los Angeles, California — *Always the Need, a story in verse,* by Joseph Joel Keith, 1948.

Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, New York — *Dr. Willis H. Carter, father of air conditioning,* by Cloud Wampler.

Central Broadcasting Company, Radio Station WHO, Des Moines, Iowa — *The Iowa Radio Audience Survey, 1944–1948.*

F. W. Cheshire, Ltd., Melbourne, Australia — *Double or Quit, some views on Australian development and relations,* by The Right Honourable R. G. Casey, 1949.

Conservative and Unionist Central Office, London, England — *The Days Ahead,* speech by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill at the Ibrox Park Stadium, Glasgow, 20th May, 1949.

Dunlap Printing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — *The U. S. S. Currituck, pictorial log of Antarctic cruise Operation Hi-Jump.*

Mr. Arnold Ferris, Woonsocket, Rhode Island — *On Target, an informal account of the Moonlight-Cavalry, 227th AAA S/L BN,* October, 1945.

Flying Doctor Service of Australia, Melbourne, Australia — *The Flying Doctor Service,* 1947; *Wings Over the Kimberleys,* 1947; *Home Building in the Inland.*

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Paris, France — *Les Chefs-d'oeuvres des collections privées Françaises retrouvés en Allemagne,* 1946.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. — *Charles Edward Wilson, American industrialist, an anniversary biography,* by Kent Sagendorph, 1949.

The Galpin Society, Ilford, England — *A List of Wind-Instrument Makers,* compiled by L. G. Langwill, 1949.

Tourist and Travel Bureau, Halifax, Nova Scotia — *A Pocket Guide Book of Historic Halifax, Nova Scotia,* compiled by John Patrick Martin, 1949. (Inscribed)

Mr. Gilbert Hanman — *Petition in the Supreme Court of New York County Concerning the Demolishment of the Structure Known as Fort Clinton.*

Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Switzerland — *Gluck,* von Hermann Hesse. (Privately printed)

Mr. P. E. Johnson, Greenvale, Long Island, New York — A campaign banner from the Harrison and Tyler campaign.

Mr. David Kahn, Great Neck, Long Island, New York — A translation of a book written by Mr. Gylden, a well-known Swedish code and cipher expert, published in Stockholm in 1931 under the title *Chifferbyraernas Insatser I Vardlskriget Till Lands.*

Mr. R. S. Mather, Chicago, Illinois — *U. S. S. Stevenson (DD 645), 1942–1945.*

Mr. Allan H. Mick, Palmer, Alaska — *With the 102nd Infantry Division Through Germany; Gardelegen.*

Den Militaere Klaedefabrik, Copenhagen, Denmark — *Den Militaere Klaedefabrik, 1849–1949,* af A. R. Gjerlev og H. C. Rostev, 1948.

Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts — *Milton Academy, 1798–1948,* by Richard Walden Hale, Jr., 1948.

N. V. Drukkerij G. J. Thieme, Nijmegen, Netherlands — *The Saga of the Red Horse, a short account of the combat operations in Europe during 1944–45 of the 113th Cavalry Group Mechanized.*

National Urban League — *Communist Influence Among Negroes — Fact or Illusion?*

New England Zionist Region, Boston, Massachusetts — *Arabic for Beginners,* by Schlomo Marenof, 1948.

The Newspaper Society, London, England — *They Never Failed, the story of the provincial press in wartime,* by Leonard Fletcher.

Mr. John H. Noyes, Akron, Ohio — *Saga Shannon, 1944–1946, U. S. Shannon DM 25.*

The Orthological Institute, London, England — *St. Augustine's De Musica, a synopsis,* by W. F. Jackson Knight.

Rolls-Royce Limited, Derby, England — *150 Million Engine Miles on the Air Routes of the World in 1948.*

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine, Portland, Maine — *History of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine 1898–1946 and Roll of Members,* compiled by Charles J. Nichols, 1947.

Vema Press, London, England — *Beware of the Danger of Antisemitism,* by Louis Henry Sampaix, 1949.

University of Washington Library, Seattle, Washington — *Library Sleuthing,* by Harry C. Bauer; *Recent Pacific Northwest Non-Fiction in Picture and Story; Your Library.*

Limited Editions

Golden Goose Press, Columbus, Ohio — *November,* by Richard Wirtz Emerson, Golden Goose Press, 1949. (No. 159 of 200 copies printed on Kilmory Laid Text)

Hermes Bookshop, London, England — *Hermes in the Zodiac,* 1949.

Mr. Alfred A. Knopf — *History and Customs of The Amish People,* by H. M. J. Klein, The Maple Press Company, 1946. (No. 194 of an edition of 990 numbered copies)

Mr. Paul F. McGee — *Meet God,* by Ruth DeBertram Allen, 1949. (Autographed)

The Maple Press Company, York, Pennsylvania — *Artifacts '48,* by Bruce McClellan, 1949. (Maple Press Seventh Annual Keepsake, no. 46 of 1,700 numbered copies)

Pirates Press — *Sonnets to South Love,* by Elmo Russ, Pirates Press, 1949.

Miss Dorothy Schons, Austin, Texas — *Book Censorship in New Spain,* by Dorothy Schons, 1949. (No. 103 of an edition of 200 numbered copies)

Mr. E. J. Sperry, Chicago, Illinois — *Bread Brands,* by E. J. Sperry, 1949.

Mr. David Wagstaff, Tuxedo Park, New York — *La Caccia di Giacomo di Foglioso Scudiero e Signore di esso luogo, paese di Gastina in Poitù...* Tradotta di Lingua Françese de Cesare Parona, Milan, 1615.

Mr. P. Yozgadlian — *The Soul of Man Under Socialism,* by Oscar Wilde, 1905. (Edition limited to 600 copies)

Manuscripts

Mr. Arthur M. Cohen, Farnham, England — A letter of Dame Ethel Smyth, December 20, 1940.

Mr. S. Robert Wyckoff — It's a Cinch — a semi-factual account of Children's Camp Dramatics — in two volumes, by S. Robert Wyckoff. (Autographed, Samuel Ryckoff)

Music

American Music Conference, Chicago, Illinois — A collection of American Music Conference publications, including *Moving Ahead With Music; America's Musical Activities; Tune Town, the story of what music does for York, Pennsylvania;* and others.

Mrs. Gay K. Barland — A collection of phonograph records, including recordings of *Afternoon of a Faun,* by Debussy; *Tannhäuser Overture,* by Wagner; *Puddin' Head Serenade,* by Clyde Hart; and others.

Mr. Rudolph Franke Euring, Valley Stream, Long Island, New York — *The Bald Eagle-Sentinel,* words by Rudolph F. Euring, music by Leo and Hector Richard, 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Knott, Georgetown, Connecticut — A collection of violin music.

Mr. Hans W. Miller, Concord, Massachusetts — A miscellaneous collection of pamphlets, programs and musical scores including music and lyrics for *The Twelve-Twenty-Five Parade, or Oscar in Wonderland; Songs of the Ossining School* (limited edition); programs of the Berkshire Music Festival; and others.

Mrs. Sarah Peck More — A collection of music, including works by Bach, Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Liszt, Beethoven and others.

Musikgesellschaft Erschwil, Erschwil, Switzerland — *Musikgesellschaft Erschwil, 50 Jahre, 1898–1948, Jubiläumsfeier verbunden mit Fahnenweihe Erschwil, 1948.*

Wydawnicza-Oswiatowa "Czytelnik," Warsaw, Poland — A collection of material, including posters and pamphlets, concerning Adam Mickiewicz; Zycie Spiewacze; and others.

Newspapers

Mr. Morris Bernstein — A copy of the newspaper *Normandie,* issue of June 23–24, 1945, containing a summary of the activities of the 11th Port.

Presentation Copies of Authors

Miss Marilyn R. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah — *Zionist War-Mongering in the U. S. A.,* 1948 and *Alien Minorities and Mongrelization,* 1949.

Mr. Edwin Becker, Geneva, New York — *Out of the Finger Lakes Country,* 1949. (Part II)

Mr. K. S. Bjerring, Omanawa, Tauranga, New Zealand — *Not a Penny.*

Mr. Eugene J. Cantin — *Historic Hyde Park-On-Hudson,* 1949. (Inscribed)

Mr. G. P. Bullis, Ferriday, Louisiana — *Facts of International Policy.*

Dr. H. W. Butler, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma — *The Alabaster Box,* 1949.

Mr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro — *Maximo Jerez y sus contemporaneos.* (Inscribed)

Mr. Stanton A. Coblentz, Mill Valley, California — *Garnered Sheaves,* selected poems, 1949.

Señor Panfilo D. Comacho, Havana, Cuba — *Varona, un esceptico creador,* 1949.

Prof. Salvatore Cutino, Arcadia, California — *Glimmers of a Future Social Order,* 1949.

Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee Dalal — *Pakistan, a brief economic survey of the first twenty months.*

Mr. M. Dluznowsky — *Das Rodfun Maal,* 1949.

Mr. Johan S. Egilsrud — *Le Dialogue des morts dans les littératures Française, Allemande et Anglaise (1644–1789),* 1934.

Señor A. Felino Vicioso V., Trujillo, Dominican Republic — *Iris (Poesias),* 1949. (Inscribed)

Mr. Abraham Felt — *"To Mother" and Other Poetic Gems.*

Rabbi L. Greenwald, Columbus, Ohio — *History of Religious Reforms in Jewry of Germany and Hungary,* Columbus, 1948.

Mr. Kalman Heisler — *Oz Yoshir,* 1949.

Heer Federico Hochheimer, Amsterdam, Holland — *Die Besten Spanischen Gedichte.*

Mr. H. Leavitt Horton, Boston, Massachusetts — *Margaret Jordan Patterson, her life and work,* 1949.

Mr. Theodore Huebner, Elmhurst, New York — *Vocational Opportunities for Foreign Language Students,* 1949.

Mr. Lawrence Hunt — *Anglo-American Freedom versus Russian Communism,* Address, November 20, 1947.

Mr. Robert Lacour-Gayet — *De Platon à la Terreur,* 1948.

Dr. Isaac Lewin — *The Destruction of Europe,* 1948.

Mr. A. T. Luey, Elkhart, Indiana — *The "Minnie," or the war cruise of the U. S. S. Minneapolis,* by A. T. Luey and H. P. Bruvold, 1946.

Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg, Greensboro, North Carolina — *Some Thoughts on the Part the Printed Book may Play in the International Field.*

Señor Ignacio Otero de la Torre, Mexico, D. F. — *Reconstrucción filosofica y social,* 1948.

Mrs. Evelyn Owings, Owings Mills, Maryland — *Love's Way, For All,* 1948.

Dr. H. Pasdermadjian, Copenhagen, Denmark — *Le Grand magasin, son origine, son évolution, son avenir,* 1949.

Mr. W. F. Paton, Launceston, Tasmania — *The Gospel According to St. John,* in Lonwolwol, translated by W. F. Paton, 1942.

Mr. Aníbal Quesada — *Payasadas de la vida, Poemas,* 1949.

Rabbi Chaim Rabinowitz — *A Modern View of the Torah Precepts* (Taryag Mitzvoth), 1949.

Mr. Samuel Reiss, Cleveland, Ohio — *The Rise of Words and Their Meaning,* 1949.

Mr. Stanley Richards — *O Distant Land,* 1949.

Mr. Henry C. Samuels, Seattle, Washington — *Our Hebrew Faith,* 1949.

Dr. Bertha Scher — *The Seen and the Unseen,* 1949.

Mr. Robert F. Scott — *Who Invented the Bowie Knife?,* 1949.

Mr. George Coombs Shaw, Seattle, Washington — *The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It,* 1909.

Dr. Carleton Simon — *Plants that Incite to Crime; Homosexualists and Sex Crimes;* and others.

Mr. Louis Smirnow, Great Neck, Long Island — *Tree Peonies.*

Mr. George B. Thornton, Wilberforce, Ohio — *Best Poems,* 1949.

Mr. Roy B. VanDevier, Akron, Ohio — *A Son of Michigan, or, a short biography of Byron A. Dunn,* 1949.

Mr. John Westaway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada — *The Mystery of God Revealed,* 1946.

Theatre

Charles Allen, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Viola Allen — *Life of Edwin Forrest, the American Tragedian,* by William Rounseville Alger, volumes I–III, 1877. (No. 89 of 100 copies printed)

Miss Annette de Fuccio, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York — Autographed picture of Fritzi Scheff from the cover of *Theatre Magazine,* 1906.

Miss Frances Del Mar — A collection of theatre programs, principally of New York and London, for the years 1890–1893.

Mr. George Freedley — A collection of more than one hundred and fifty typescripts, including *Hold Your Horses,* by Russel Crouse and Corey Fox; *A Man from the Band,* by Martha Pittenger; *Brief Pilgrimage,* by Ralph Block; *Party Line,* by Henry Fisk Carlton; and many others.

Mr. Jacob M. Landau, Tel-Aviv, Israel — *Shadow Plays in the Near East,* by Jacob M. Landau.

Miss Mary C. Prout — *Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States,* 1918.

Mr. Leslie Reade — Programs for *Cilli Wang, The Schoolmistress,* and *The Mollusc* (as performed at The Arts Theatre Club); program for *Faust* as performed at the Open Air Theatre; and others.

Mlle. Jeanne Richert, Pasadena, California — Programs and photographs of productions of The Playbox, seasons of 1947/48 and 1948/49.

Mr. William Robertson, Fishkill, New York — Programs for the Cecilwood Theatre, 1949 season.

Mrs. Robert Wilson, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts — 1949 program for the Straight Wharf Theatre; Photographs of Margaret G. Fawcett, Charles Hewitt, Robert Wilson, Mary K. Wells and Michael Sonino in various roles; a photostat of a water color painting of the Straight Wharf Theatre.

USE AND ADDITIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1949

During the month of September, 1949, the total number of recorded readers in the Reference Department, Central Building was 93,005. They consulted 232,616 volumes. No record was kept of the use of books on the open reference shelves. The total number of visitors, including readers, who entered the building was 238,057.

The total number of volumes issued for home use by the Circulation Department was 754,431.

There were received at the Library through purchase and gift, 32,040 volumes and 7,651 pamphlets.

New Periodicals

ACADEMIA DE TAQUIGRAFÍA DE BARCELONA. Circular. Puertaferrisa, 6, Barcelona, Spain. Monthly.
"A provisional publication pending necessary permit to resume publication of *La Taquigrafía.*"

ACCADEMIA MUSICALE CHIGIANA. Bullettino. Palazzo Chigi Saracini, Siena, Italy. Quarterly.
Anno 1 (1948).

ACTA physica Austriaca. Mölkerbastei 5, Wien 1, Austria. Irregular.
Published with the cooperation of the Oesterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
Bd. 2 (1948).

AFRICAN opinion; journal of independent thoughts & expression. 8 West 117th Street, New York City. Monthly.
Published by African Picture & Information Service.
Vol. 1 (1949).

ALGERIA. — SERVICE DES STATISTIQUES. Bulletin de statistique générale. 7, Rue Jules Ferry, Alger. Quarterly (with monthly supplements).
Tome 1 (1949).

ALTERNANCES. 11, Rue Saint-Loup, Bayeux, France. Bi-monthly.
No. 3/4 (1949).

AMERICAN canoeist. 45 Dutchess Street, Roosevelt, Long Island, N. Y. Quarterly.
Published by the American Canoe Association.
Vol. 9 (1949).

AMERICAN EUROPEAN Israeli recorder. 532 Lafayette Building, Detroit 26, Mich. Monthly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

AMIS de l'art. 22, Rue de Nevers, Paris, France. Monthly.
No. 6 ([1949]).

ANGLO-ISRAELI ASSOCIATION. News letter. 13 Mansfield Street, London, W. 1, England. Monthly.
No. 1 (1949).

ARCHIV fuer Ostasien. Bastionstrasse, 14, Düsseldorf, Germany. Irregular.
Band 1 (1948).

ARCHIV des Voelkerrechts. Tuebingen, Germany. Quarterly.
Bd. 1 (1948).

ARGENTINA. — MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES: DEPARTAMENTO DE COMUNICACIONES. Transmisión. Arenales 761, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Weekly.
Each issue has Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French editions stapled together.
No. 6 (1949).

ARGENTINE news. P. O. Box 401, Princeton, N. J. Weekly.
Vol. 2 (1949).

ART news and review. 59 Kings Road, Chelsea, London, S. W. 3, England. Biweekly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

ARTISTS GUILD OF CHICAGO. News bulletin. Room 518, 221 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Irregular.
No. 5 (1947).

ASIA MAJOR. 41 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1, England. Irregular.
New series, vol. 1 (1949).

AUSTRIA international. Rennweg 2, Wien III, Austria. Bimonthly.
Published by Internationales Haus, Vienna.
Jahrg. 1 (1949).

AUSTRIAN business. 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Monthly.
Published by United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce.
Vol. 1 (1949).

AVTOMATIKA i telemekhanika. Tzentr, Mal. Khariton'evskii per. 4, Moskva, USSR. Bimonthly.
Published by Akademiya nauk.
Tom 10 (1949).

AVTOMOBIL. Kuznetzki Most 20, Moskva 31, USSR. Monthly.
God 27 (1949).

BADISCHE Zeitung. Johanniterstrasse 4, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. 3 times a week.
Jahrg. 1 (1946).

BADISCHES Tagblatt; Zeitung fuer Politik und Kultur. Stefanienstrasse 1, B.-Baden, Germany. Three times a week.
Also called *Badener Tagblatt.*
Jahrg. 1 (1945).

BELGIUM. — PARLEMENT: BIBLIOTHÈQUE. Documentation parlementaire. Bruxelles, Belgium. Irregular.
Title and part of text also in Dutch.
Formerly included in its *Accroissements — documentation.*
1949.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE der Kunstblaetter. Gerichtsweg 26, Leipzig C 1, Germany. Semiannual.
Published by Boersenverein der deutschen Buchhaendler zu Leipzig.
Beilage z. "Boersenblatt fuer den deutschen Buchhandel."
Jahrg. 15/17 (1945/47).

BIEN-ÊTRE social canadien. 245, Rue Cooper, Ottawa, Canada. 5 times per year.
Published by Conseil canadien du bien-être social.
Vol. 1 (1949).

Boletín SIGA. San Juan, 1340, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Bimonthly.
Published by the Asociación industriales gráficos de la Argentina.
Número 34 (1948).

Bookforecast. Leiden, Holland. Monthly.
Published by Bibliographia internationalis Brill.
Nr. 2 (1948).

Britain and Holland. 3 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1, England. Quarterly?
Published by Anglo-Netherlands Society.
Vol. 1 (1948).

British textiles. Drapers' Record, Kings Bourne House, 229–231 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1, England. Bimonthly.
Ed. 35 (April, 1949).

Buenos Aires. — Museo Nacional de Arte Decorativo. Boletín. Avenida Alvear 2802, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Quarterly.
Año 1 (1946).

Cahiers de la documentation. 3, Rue de Maelbeek, Bruxelles (IV), Belgium. 10 nos. a year.
Published by Association belge de documentation.
Année 3 (1949).

Cahiers internationaux. 5, Rue Lamartine, Paris 9, France. Monthly.
Published by Association pour l'étude des problèmes économiques et sociaux.
Année 1 (1949).

Chantiers coopératifs. 21, Rue de Provence, Paris 9e, France. Monthly.
Published by Fédération nationale des coopératives ouvrières de production du bâtiment, travaux publics et matériaux de construction.
Année 2 (1949).

Chefs. 1, Place du Lac, Genève, Switzerland. Monthly.
Published by Association d'organisation scientifique du travail.
Année 21 (1949).

Chemistry in Canada. 18 Rideau St., Ottawa, Canada. Monthly.
Published by Chemical Institute of Canada.
Vol. 1 (1949).

Cinema-stampa. Via Ariosto, 32, Roma, Italy. Monthly.
Anno 1 (1949).

Cittadino. Via Due Macelli, 47, Roma, Italy. Weekly.
Anno 1 (1949).

Commerce (Palnews). 5, Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Palestine. Monthly.
Published by Tel-Aviv & Jaffa. Chamber of Commerce.
Vol. 16 (1948).

Composer's news-record. Room 722, 113 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. Quarterly.
Published by League of Composers.
No. 1 (1947).

The Diner; the magazine of counter service management. 247 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J. Monthly.
Vol. 8 (1949).

Doxa; rassegna critica di antichità classica. Viale Università, 38, Roma, Italy. 3 issues per year?
Anno 1, fasc. 3 (Sept./Dec., 1948).

Driemaandelijkse bladen; tijdschrift voor taal en volksleven in het oosten van Nederland. Melkmarkt 13–23, Zwolle, Netherlands. Quarterly.
N. S. Jaarg. 1 (1949).

Europa Archiv. Singerstrasse 12, Wien I, Austria. Semimonthly.
Jahrg. 1 (1946).

Far Eastern ceramic bulletin. Editor: G. J. Lee, % Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Irregular.
Published by Far Eastern Ceramic Group.
No. 1 (1948).

F I A P P informations. 22 Legerova, Prague II, Czechoslovakia. Weekly.
Published by International Federation of Former Political Prisoners. Publicity Commission.
No. 13 (1949).

Floorcraft. 1800 East National Avenue, Brazil, Indiana. Monthly.
Published by Continental College of Floor Efficiency.
Vol. 15 (1948).

Les Foires internationales. 183, Rue de la Loi, Bruxelles, Belgium. Monthly.
Published by the Union of International Fairs.
Published in English, French, and Spanish editions.
July, 1947.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Fisheries bulletin. 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Bimonthly.
Vol. 2 (1949).

Fretted instrument news. 117 Broadway, Providence, R. I. Bimonthly.
Organ of American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists and Guitarists.
Published by Rhode Island Music Company.
Vol. 18 (1949).

Galley; the little magazine for little magazine publishers. Box 190, North Hollywood, Calif. Quarterly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

Germany (Combined British and American Zones). — Labour Department. Statistical report. Frankfurt/M, Germany. Monthly?

Germany (combined British and American Zones of Germany). — Military Governors. European recovery program. Berlin? Quarterly.
[No. 1] (1948).

GEWERKSCHAFT DER ANGESTELLTEN DER FREIEN BERUFE IM OESTERREICHISCHEN GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND. — SEKTION BUEHNENANGEHOERIGE. Offizielles Mitteilungsblatt. Dorotheergasse 7, Wien 1, Austria. Monthly.
Nummer 1 (1947).

GŁOS leśnika i drzewiarza. Plac Trzech Krzyży Nr. 18, Warszawa, Poland. Monthly.
Published by Zwiazek zawodowego pracownikow lesnych i przemysłu drzewnego.
Rok 1 (1949).

GŁOS nauczycielski. Warszawa, Poland. Semimonthly.
Published by Zwiazek nauczycielstwa polskiego.
Rok 28 (1949).

HARVARD public health alumni bulletin. 55 Shattuck Street, Boston, Mass. Semiannual.
Published by Harvard University. School of Public Health.
Vol. 5 (1948).

HOME safety news letter. 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. Bimonthly.
Published by the National Safety Council. Home Safety Conference.
[No. 1] (May/June, 1949).

IMMIGRATION. 15, Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, Paris (IX), France. Monthly.
Published by Comité français pour la défense des immigres.
No. 1 (1949).

ISS in action. 13, Rue Calvin, Geneva, Switzerland. Monthly.
Published by the International Student Service.
Vol. 1 (1949).

INDIAN horizon. 33, Officers' Mess Road, Madras 16, India. Biweekly.
Vol. 2 (1949).

INDUSTRIAL sheet metal. 45 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Monthly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DU PÉTROLE. Revue de l'Institut français du pétrole et Annales des combustibles liquides. 2, Rue de Lubeck, Paris 16, France. Monthly.
Supersedes France. Office National des Combustibles Liquides. Annales.
Vol. 1 (1946).

INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY. Research bulletin. 3300 Federal Street, Chicago 16, Ill.
No. 1 (1948).

INTERNATIONAL bibliography on income and wealth. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Quarterly.
Published by International Association for Research in Income and Wealth.
Vol. 1 (1948).

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — UNITED STATES COUNCIL. Digest. 18 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y. Bimonthly?
Vol. 3 (1948).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES. [Publications] CB–E. Washington, D. C. Irregular.
CB–E 6 (1948).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. — LIBRARY. Additions to the library. Geneva, Switzerland. Monthly.
No. 1 (Jan., 1949).

THE INTERPRETER; a semi-monthly comment on current events for people concerned with the achievement of normal living through education and decentralization. Lane's End Homestead, Brookville, Ohio. Semimonthly.
Vol. 5 (1949).

INVENTARIO; mensuario polemico de arte y literatura. Apartado 368, La Habana, Cuba. Monthly.
Año 1 (1948).

ISKUSSTVO kino. Pushkinskaya Pl. 5, Moskva, USSR. Bimonthly.

ISRAEL newsletter. 2210 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Semimonthly.
Published by Israel. Information Office.
Vol. 1 (1949).

JOURNAL of industrial engineering. 214 Industrial Engineering Bldg., Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio. Quarterly.
Published by American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Inc.
Vol. 1 (1949).

JOURNAL scientifique de la météorologie. 1, Quay Branly, Paris 7e, France. Quarterly.
Published by Société météorologique de France.
Année 1 (1949).

JUVENILE merchandising. 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y. Monthly.
Vol. 3 (1949).

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI. Economic review. Helsinki, Finland. Irregular.
Nov., 1948.

KHOLODIL'NAYA tekhnika. Arbat 57, Moskva, USSR. Quarterly.

KOLLOIDNYĬ zhurnal. Volkhonka 14, Moskva, SSSR. Bimonthly.
Published by Akademiya nauk.
Tom 1 (1935).

KREST'YANKA. Leningradskoe Shosse, Ulitza "Pravdy" 24, Moskva 40, USSR. Monthly.
God 27 (1949).

KUNST ins Volk; Zeitschrift fuer Freunde der bildenden Kuenste. Karlsplatz 5, Wien I, Austria. Monthly.
Jahrg. 1 (1949).

KURZBRIEFE fuer Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft. Schliessfach 31, Muenchen 1, Germany. Monthly.
No. 1 (1947).

LABOR digest newsletter. 800 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
Published by *Midwest labor digest.*
Vol. 2 (1949).

LUBLIN, POLAND. — UNIWERSYTET MARII CURIE-SKŁODOWSKIEJ. Annales. Sectio AA: Fizyka i chemia. Plac Litewski 5, Lublin.
Vol. 1 (1946).

MAKERERE; a literary magazine. Kampala, Uganda, British East Africa. Three times a year.
Published at Makerere College.
Vol. 2 (1948).

MANHATTAN memo. 49 East 9th St., New York 3, N. Y. Semiannual.
Published by National League of American Pen Women. Manhattan Branch.
[Vol. 1] (1943).

MARCH of labor. 133 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y. Monthly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

METAL market review. 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, India. Semimonthly.
Vol. 1 (1948).

MIKROKOSMOS; Zeitschrift für angewandte Mikroskopie, Mikrobiologie, Mikrochemie und mikroskopische Technik. Organ der Deutschen mikrobiologischen Gesellschaft, Stuttgart. Monthly.

MONTHLY review; an independent socialist magazine. 66 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y. Monthly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

MUSIC index. 10 West Warren, Detroit 1, Mich. Monthly.
Published by Information Service, Inc.
Vol. 1 (1949).

NAFTIKA chronika. Leoph. Bas. Konstantinoy 27a, Peiraiei, Greece. Semimonthly.
Arith 322 (Nov., 1948).

NATIONAL jamboree. 1 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Bimonthly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

NEW foundations. 575 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
Vol. 2 (1948).

NEW YORK (STATE). — DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. Collective bargaining settlements reached in New York State. 80 Centre Street, New York 13, N. Y. Monthly.
Dec., 1948.

NEW YORK pen woman. 160 West 73rd St., New York 23, N. Y. Quarterly.
Published by National League of American Pen Women. New York City Branch.
No. 1 (Winter, 1948/49).

OJI Jewish newsnotes. 1834 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Weekly.
Published by American Jewish Congress. Office of Jewish Information.
Vol. 1 (1949).

ODBORÁR; časopis pro funkcionare. Na Perstyne 11, Praha 1, Czechoslovakia. Weekly.
Published by Ustredni Rada Odboru.
Rocník 1 (1948).

DER ÖSTERREICHISCHE Installateur. Doblhoffgasse 5, Wien 1, Austria. Monthly.
Published by Wiener Innung der Gas-, Wasser- und Zentralheizungsinstallateure.
Jahrg. 1 (1948).

OESTERREICHISCHER Maschinenmarkt und Elektrowirtschaft. Mentergasse 3, Wien VII, Austria. Semimonthly.
Jahrg. 3 (1948).

OIL; journal of the M. O. R. group of companies. 170, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England. Quarterly.
Published by Manchester Oil Refinery, Ltd.
Vol. 1 (1948).

ORGANISATIE en efficiency. Palmstraat 92, Voorburg, Netherlands. Monthly.
Published by Orde van Organisatie en Efficiency-Adviseurs.
Jaarg. 10 (1948).

PARAGUAY en marcha. Avenida 25 de Diciembre 373, Asunción. Quarterly.
Año 1 (1948).

PENNSYLVANIA Dutchman. Fackenthal Library, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. Weekly.
Published by Pennsylvania Dutch Folklore Center, Inc.
Vol. 1 (1949).

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. — DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Treaty series. Manila, P. I. Irregular.
Vol. 1 (1947).

POLAND. — RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICE. Jewish life in Poland. 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Quarterly.

PRZEGLĄD notarialny. Ul. Kapucyńska Nr. 6, Warszawa, Poland. Monthly.
Wydawnictwa 20 (1949).

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE CENTER bulletin. 822 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Irregular.
Published by International Psychological Service Center.
Vol. 1 (1949).

THE QUEST, incorporating Parliament Christian. 5, Endsleigh Place, London, W. C. 1, England. Monthly.
Published by People's Common Law Parliament.
No. 1 (1949).

REVISTA aerea cubana. Malecon No. 23, La Habana, Cuba. Monthly.
Año 7 (1949).

REVUE d'histoire des sciences et de leurs applications. 12, Rue Colbert, Paris (2e), France. Quarterly.
Published by Centre international de synthèse. Section d'histoire des sciences.
Tome 2 (July, 1948 – Dec., 1949).

RHYTHME. 3, Rue Ravenstein, Bruxelles, Belgium. Quarterly.
Published by Société centrale d'architecture de Belgique.
Série 1 (1948).

RITMO; revista musical ilustrada. Francisco Silvela 15, Madrid, Spain. Monthly.
Año 19 (1949).

RIVIÈRES et forêts. 98, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris (17e), France. Monthly.
Cahier 10/12 (1949).

SALVADOR. — CONSEJO DE GOBIERNO REVOLUCIONARIO: SECRETARÍA DE INFORMACIÓN. El Salvador al día. San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A. Weekly.
Año 1 (1949).

SCIENCES et techniques pour tous. Terre, air, mer. 80 Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 8, France. Monthly.
No. 5 (March, 1947).

SECOND pioneers. 516 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Published by Society of Hounds Books, Inc.
Vol. 1 (1949).

DER SOZIALIST. Loewelstrasse 18, Wien 1, Austria. Monthly.
Published by Sozialistische Partei Oesterreichs. Landesorganisation Wien.
Jahrg. 3 (1948).

STANDARDS world. Box 7593, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C. Quarterly.
Vol. 1 (1948).

THE STATES. 132 Third Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn. Monthly.
"News from every state."
Vol. 1 (1949).

STEKLO i keramika. Denisovskiĭ per. 30, Moskva. Monthly.
No. 3 (1949).

SVIZZERA italiana. Vito Carminati, Editore, Locarno, Switzerland. Bimonthly.
Published by Associazione italo-svizzera di Roma.
Anno 8 (1948).

THEATRE OWNERS OF AMERICA. Press release. 1501 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Irregular.
No. 109 (May 4, 1949).

TIES; the Southern Railway System magazine. McPherson Square, Washington 13, D. C. Monthly.
Published by Southern Railway System.
Vol. 1 (1947).

UNITED STATES. — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Agricultural economics research; a journal of economic and statistical research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and cooperating agencies. Washington 25, D. C. Quarterly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

UNITED STATES. — ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION. Local currency counterpart funds. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
Jan., 1949.

UNITED STATES. — NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH. National mental health program. Progress report. Washington, D. C. Irregular.
May 15, 1949.

UNITED STATES. — PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. Health information series. Washington 25, D. C. Irregular.

UTUSAN Sarawak. 29, K. S. Yeang Street, Kuching, Sarawak. Weekly.
Vol. 1 (1949).

VASSAR review. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 5 times per year.
Published by Vassar College.
Vol. 1 (1949).

VIA Maestra. Via Montebello 99, Roma, Italy. Monthly.
Anno 1 (1949).

THE VOTER. P. O. Box 866, Cape Town, South Africa. Monthly.
Title and text also in Dutch: Die Kieser.
Vol. 1 (1949).

WESPE. Wohllebengasse 1, Wien IV, Austria. Semimonthly.
Num. 1 (1948).

WORK boat. 624 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, La. Monthly.
Vol. 6 (1949).

WORLD citizen. 20, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W. C. 2., England. Monthly?
Published by World Citizenship Movement.
New series, vol. 5 (1948).

THE YORKER. 38 Pioneer Street, Cooperstown, N. Y. Monthly (Sept. – June).
Published by New York State Historical Association.
"A magazine written by and for our younger Yorkers."
Vol. 7 (1949).

ZEITSCHRIFT fuer Kunstwissenschaft. Schloss, Berlin C2, Germany. Quarterly?
Published by Deutscher Verein fuer Kunstwissenschaft.
Bd. 1 (1947).

CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1949

BRANCHES	HOME USE TOTAL	HOME USE ADULT	HOME USE JUVENILE
Central Circulation	54,545	54,545	----
Central Children's Room	1,852	----	1,852
Central Reserve	636	636	----
Extension Division	89,948	55,393	34,555
Library for the Blind	7,052	6,955	97
Picture Collection	29,615 *	----	----
Richmond Regional	8,216	5,805	2,411
School Work	3,534	3,534	----
Aguilar	10,583	6,034	4,551
Bloomingdale	29,110	24,108	5,002
George Bruce	9,982	7,108	2,874
Chatham Square	9,649	7,125	2,524
Cathedral	11,400	10,592	808
Columbus	9,970	8,335	1,635
Epiphany	---- †	----	----
Fifty-eighth Street	15,194	15,194	----
Music Library	4,867	4,867	----
Fordham	47,261	36,475	10,786
Fort Washington	26,797	21,887	4,910
125th Street	7,987	5,152	2,835
High Bridge	30,267	21,165	9,102
Hamilton Fish Park	14,764	9,836	4,928
Hamilton Grange	17,071	14,598	2,473
Harlem Library	4,707	2,811	1,896
Hudson Park	---- †	----	----
Hunt's Point	17,832	11,479	6,353
135th Street	9,231	5,999	3,232
115th Street	6,077	4,143	1,934
Jackson Square	16,743	15,151	1,592
Kingsbridge	11,852	8,501	3,351
Muhlenberg	14,574	12,800	1,774
Melrose	17,625	11,953	5,672
Mott Haven	12,177	8,300	3,877
Morrisania	14,472	11,042	3,430
Ninety-sixth Street	15,225	12,305	2,920
Nathan Straus	4,110	2,488	1,622
West New Brighton	6,673	4,381	2,292
Ottendorfer	10,173	10,173	----
Port Richmond	10,268	7,071	3,197
Riverside	17,104	15,359	1,745
St. Agnes	26,928	23,332	3,596
Seward Park	---- †	----	----
St. George	9,607	7,672	1,935
Sixty-seventh Street	11,448	7,714	3,734
Stapleton	7,187	5,543	1,644
Tremont	---- †	----	----
Tompkins Square	15,859	10,820	5,039
Tottenville	4,791	3,371	1,420
Washington Heights	10,469	8,507	1,962
Webster	10,452	8,206	2,246
Wakefield	16,330	10,874	5,456
Woodstock	9,368	5,822	3,546
Westchester Square	16,874	11,406	5,468
Yorkville	15,590	12,952	2,638
TOTALS	754,431	579,517	174,914

* Not included in total. † Closed for painting and repairs.

EXHIBITIONS IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY CENTRAL BUILDING

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS IN OCTOBER

EDGAR ALLAN POE — *Room 318*

An exhibition of material from the Berg Collection commemorating his death in 1849.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES — *First Floor Corridor*

Privately printed Unit Histories of World War II.

PAINTINGS BY CHILDREN FROM GERMANY AND AMERICA — *Room 78*

Originals, exhibited in the Central Children's Room, by boys and girls, age 5 to 12.

NEW YORK CITY VIEWS — *Third Floor Corridor*

Exhibition in the new Print Gallery.

TECHNICAL BOOKS OF THE MONTH — *Corridor, Room 118*

A selection of new books in many fields.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS*

One Hundred Treasures. Catalogue of an exhibition to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of The New York Public Library. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ $ .25

Hawthorne's Reading, 1828–1850. A transcription and identification of titles recorded in the charge-books of the Salem Athenaeum. By Marion L. Kesselring. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .75

Fragonard Plates for the *Contes et Nouvelles* of La Fontaine. By Edwin Wolf 2nd. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .35

Chekhov in English. A list of works by and about him. Compiled by Anna Heifetz. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .40

Copyright and the Public Interest. By Luther H. Evans. The 13th Bowker Memorial Lecture. 1949 _ _ _ _ .25

The Lutheran Church in New York, 1649–1772. Records in the Lutheran Church Archives at Amsterdam. 1948 3.00

The King's Book of Sports in England and America. By Robert W. Henderson. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .50

German Publications on the United States, 1933 to 1945. Compiled by Hans Hainebach. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .50

Donn Byrne: a Bibliography. By Winthrop Wetherbee, Jr. 1949 _ _ _ _ $3.00

First Fruits. Catalogue of an exhibition of first books by English authors in the Berg Collection. By John D. Gordan. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .40

The Boston Book Trade, 1800–1825. By Rollo G. Silver. 1949 _ _ _ _ _ .75

A Bibliography of William Dean Howells. By William M. Gibson and George Arms. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ 2.25

The Printers and Publishers of Children's Books in New York City, 1698–1830. By Harry B. Weiss. 1948 _ _ .30

The Stars and Stripes. Check list of the several editions. By C. E. Dornbusch. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .25

A Bibliography of Boxing. A chronological check list of books in English published before 1900. Compiled by Paul Magriel. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ .50

On Reconnaissance for the Great Northern: Letters of C. F. B. Haskell, 1889–1891. Edited by Daniel C. Haskell. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .50

Edwin Arlington Robinson. A Descriptive List of the Lewis M. Isaacs Collection . . . With an Introduction by Edith J. R. Isaacs. 1948 _ _ _ _ _ .30

* A complete list of publications of the Library will be sent on request.

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